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The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

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APRIL 15 1961



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The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

Volume 175

APRIL 15, 1961

No. 4235

Prescription Charges REFUND INFORMATION FOR PATIENTS

THE National Assistance Board has produced an information leaflet, A.L.19, that sets out the circumstances in which N.H.S. patients may be entitled to a refund of prescription charges. Pharmacists may obtain, from the Executive Councils, copies to give to patients on request.

The prescription charge receipt form, EC57, is being revised to provide for the inclusion of fuller information about the conditions under which a person may be entitled to refund although not receiving a pension supplement or a weekly grant from the Assistance Board. A brief note about refund arrangements is being printed on the reverse of the prescription form EC10 when reprinting is undertaken.

Price Maintenance

P.A.T.A. STATEMENT TO M.P.'S

THE Proprietary Articles Trade Association has sent a memorandum to all Members of Parliament setting out the legal position on which resale price maintenance rested. The memorandum summarises the three legal methods open to the individual manufacturer for enforcing his resale price conditions: by contract, by section 25 of the Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1956, and under the patents law. Price-maintenance legislation in the U.S.A. is also dealt with. A covering letter enclosed with the memorandum emphasises that both in the U.K. and the U.S.A., resale price maintenance is deep-rooted in practice and law, and that there is no justification whatever for disturbing the present arrangements so soon after the passage of the Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1956, and having regard to the provisions made in it for individual resale price maintenance.

Agricultural Compounds

RECOMMENDATIONS EXTENDED

THE Ministry of Agriculture has amended the recommendations for safe use in Great Britain of 7-oxabicyclo (2,2,1) heptane-2, 3-dicarboxylic acid (Endothal). Besides sugar beet the new recommendations state that fodder beet, red beet and mangolds may also be treated with Endothal as a pre-emergent weed-killer and no hazard should result to consumers. Otherwise recommendations are as given previously (see *C. & D.*, January 9, 1960, p. 27). The Ministry now states in its official recommendations that sodium and potassium arsenites should not be used in agriculture as potato haulm destroyers and

weed-killers. That supports all previous recommendations about the compounds (see *C. & D.*, August 15, 1959, p. 50).

Council Election

THIRTEEN CANDIDATES, SEVEN SEATS

THIRTEEN of the fourteen candidates nominated for election to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society have accepted nomination. They are:—

P. G. Flood, Camberwell
H. J. Graves, Exmouth
K. Holland, Upminster
D. W. Hudson, Hove
M. Jackson, Leeds
E. T. Kent, Sunderland
C. W. Maplethorpe, Hertingfordbury
T. P. Martin, Cardiff
W. A. Park, Aberdeen
T. Reid, Haslemere
C. H. Robinson, Sutton-in-Ashfield
W. J. Tristram, Liverpool
H. Williams, Reading

Fibreboard Cases

PRICE INCREASE FORECAST

AN increase in the price of fibreboard packing cases is likely in the near future, according to a statement issued on April 10 by the Fibreboard Packing Case Manufacturers' Association. The statement points out that a year ago a reduction in weekly hours of work, combined with an increase in wage rates, was calculated to increase the industry's wage costs by more than 6 per cent. Those increases were absorbed without passing them on to customers. Now a Wages Council order has again reduced the normal working week and increased wages. The Association considers that the industry is not likely to be able to absorb those further labour costs, which are coupled with constantly increasing general production costs.

Travellers' Schools

1960 APPEAL RESULT AND 1961 PLANS

THE sum of £55,001 was raised as a result of the 115th maintenance appeal on behalf of the Royal Commercial Travellers' Schools. The total, which was announced at the School's festival dinner on April 7 by the president of appeal (Mr. T. A. H. Sycamore), included over £700, the proceeds of a tombola held that evening. A further



BRISTOL STUDENTS AT GREENFORD: Pharmacy students from the Bristol College of Science and Technology pictured recently at the headquarters of Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., Greenford, Middlesex. The students toured the pharmacy research unit, streptomycin filling hall, tablet and ampoule and pharmaceutical packing departments.

Photo 1, Vallance, Mansfield.

£350 or so was subscribed after the total had been announced. The appeal president pointed out that the schools' annual expenses were in the region of £70,000 and that 70 per cent. of the cost had to be found by voluntary effort. Only twice previously had £50,000 been exceeded, and although they had covered their costs in 1960-61 it was necessary to find a permanent solution for the schools' income. Chief guest of the evening was Mr. Norman Collins (deputy chairman, Associated Television, Ltd.). The president of appeal for 1961 is Mr. A. T. Haywood who, at a Press conference recently, outlined the functions of the schools. The schools were supported, he said, by all the commercial travellers' bodies throughout the country, but "with the best will in the world, it is only by additional support from industrial undertakings, etc., that the money necessary for running them could be raised."

Radioactive Hazards

PROTECTION OF WORKERS IN INDUSTRY

REQUIREMENTS for the protection of workers against ionising radiations and other hazards from radioactive substances are laid down in a statutory draft of Regulations published by the Ministry of Labour on March 30 (The Ionising Radiations (Sealed Sources) Regulations, 1961) (H.M. Stationery Office, price ninepence). They are concerned with "sealed sources" and certain machines and apparatus producing ionising radiations and are published in accordance with Section 129 of the Factories Act, 1937. The text has been prepared in the light of observations received and of consultations held with organisations of employers, workers and other interested parties. It has also been considered by an *ad hoc* expert committee appointed to advise the Chief Inspector of Factories on the subject, by the advisory panel on Radiological Problems in Industry and by the general purposes committee of the Radioactive Substances Advisory Committee. The Regulations lay down maximum permissible radiation doses which may be received by employed persons.

Polio Vaccine

A RISK IF TOO LONG IN PATIENT'S HANDS

CONCERN over the arrangements for vaccinating persons over forty years of age against poliomyelitis was expressed at a recent meeting of Worcestershire Health Committee. A member pointed out that a general practitioner could now issue a prescription for the vaccine without any guarantee that the patient would return for injection immediately after obtaining the material from the chemist. There was a danger that the vaccine might be taken home for two or three days, during which

time it might become less effective. The County's medical officer replied that though it was desirable that, once the vaccine was obtained from the chemist, it should be taken immediately to the doctor, it would remain "safe" for 24-48 hours if not exposed to undue heat. [It should be noted that manufacturers recommend the vaccine should not be kept at temperatures exceeding 10° C. for more than a few hours.]

Scientific Equipment

SHARING SCHEME INAUGURATED

A SCHEME for sharing scientific equipment between industrial companies in South-east England was announced recently by the London and South-eastern Region of the Federation of British Industries. It is believed to be the first arrangement of its kind in England and Wales if not in the United Kingdom. A large proportion of the 126 industrial firms represented in the region have submitted lists of items of equipment they are prepared to make available to other companies and lists of equipment to which they would like to have access. The Federation hopes that other companies will participate.

Water Pollution

RESEARCHES TO BE CO-ORDINATED

STEPS are being taken to improve international co-operation in scientific research on water pollution. A recent meeting organised by the applied research committee of the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation recommended the setting up of working parties to investigate methods of determining the degree of pollution of water courses and estuaries; standardising sampling methods and chemical, biological and other forms of analysis; studying water pollution due to detergents; and making a preliminary study of the mixed treatment of household and industrial effluents.

SCOTTISH NEWS

N.H.S. in Scotland

REPORT FOR 1960

THE total gross cost of the National Health Service in Scotland in the year to March 31, 1960, was £83,631,000. The report of the Department of Health for Scotland, 1960, Part I, Health and Welfare Services (H.M. Stationery Office, price 5s.) shows that the pharmaceutical services were responsible for 10 per cent. (£8,667,000) of that total. Other percentages were:— Hospital, specialist and ancillary services, 63 per cent.; general medical services, 10 per cent.; general dental, 6 per cent.; supplementary ophthalmic, 2 per cent.; local health authority, 8 per cent.; other services, 1 per cent. The number of prescriptions dispensed in 1960 was esti-

mated at 22 millions. There was a rather high level of prescribing throughout the year. The table at the foot of the preceding column is from an appendix to the report.

IRISH NEWS

THE NORTH

Health Board

TESTING SCHEME AND THE CONTRACT

A PHARMACEUTICAL Advisory Committee recommendation that the approval of the Government and of the Local Pharmaceutical Committee should be sought to inserting a paragraph in the Northern General Health Services Board's drug testing scheme that, where a defect could have occurred only during manufacture, a complaint should be referred not to the Services Committee but to the Local Pharmaceutical Committee, and that the chemist should be informed in each case, was reported to the Board's monthly meeting in March. The recommendation followed the receipt of the revised English drug testing scheme and discussion on differences between it and the Board's present scheme.

The finance and general purposes committee minutes contained a report from the secretary on the circumstances in which part of the November 1960 bundle of prescriptions submitted by a contractor for payment had been lost in the Drug Pricing Bureau. There was an assurance by the pharmaceutical officer that steps had been taken to prevent a recurrence. The part of the bundle that was lost had contained uncoded and partially coded forms, and the chemist had been able to supply copies from his records. The value of the missing forms was £47. The committee agreed that extra statutory authority for payment be obtained from the Ministry. The committee also approved a request from Messrs. Cleaver, Fulton and Rankin (solicitors for the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland), for a pharmacist to give evidence before the Statutory Committee of the Society in connection with transactions by a firm of Belfast chemists who had been before the petty session court at Belfast on October 11, 1960. The pharmacist had attended the court to prove the prescriptions in the case. Accounts totalling £331,980 for pharmaceutical services were passed for payment. The Executive Committee minutes contained a request, dated March 11, for an amendment to a contract with the Board in respect of the hours of service at certain pharmacies. It followed an agreement between the Co-operative Union and the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers that all shop distributive staff should have their basic working week reduced from forty-four to forty-two hours weekly. The proposed hours of service at thirteen branches were as follows: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday: 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., and 2.15 p.m. to 6 p.m.; Wednesday: 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.; Saturday: 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. The Committee agreed that contracts should be amended accordingly, subject to the concurrence of the Pharmaceutical Advisory Committee.

1960	Number of prescriptions (Thousands)	Average Cost per prescription	
		gross d.	net d.
January-March	5690	92.6	80.0
April-June	5453	94.3	81.3
July-September	5067	96.8	83.8
October-December	5818	97.9	85.2

NEWS IN BRIEF

At the annual meeting of the British Disinfectant Manufacturers' Association recently the following officers were elected for 1961:—*Chairman*, Mr. S. L. Waide (Newton, Chambers & Co., Ltd.); *Vice-chairman*, Mr. J. K. Wilson (Cooper, McDougall & Robertson, Ltd.); *Treasurer*, Mr. V. G. Gibbs (William Pearson, Ltd.).

THE Council of the Chemical Society has awarded the Corday-Morgan medal and prize to Dr. A. R. Battersby (lecturer in chemistry, University of Bristol), in consideration of his work on the stereochemistry of emetine and its congeners and his contributions to the chemistry of curare alkaloids and the biogenesis of papaverine.

UNDER the Anthrax Disinfection (Amendment) Rules, 1961 (S.I. 523) (H.M. Stationery Office, price three-pence), effective from April 1, the fee for disinfecting bristles, imported goat hair and other materials at the Government Wool Disinfecting Station, Liverpool, is increased by a halfpenny to one penny per lb.

THE Council of the Royal Society has appointed Professor R. Couteaux (professor of animal biology, University of Paris), to be Royal Society visiting professor for the academic year 1961-62. Professor Couteaux is expected to take up the appointment on October 4, working in the department of biophysics at University College, London, on the structure and function of neuromuscular connections.

At the inauguration of the Scottish Branch of the Institution of Chemical Engineers in Edinburgh on February 17, the following branch committee officers were elected: *Chairman*, Mr. T. Flavel; *Vice-chairman*, Professor A. W. Scott; *Secretary*, Dr. D. M. Wilson; *Treasurer*, Dr. R. G. Gardner; *Committee*, Messrs. L. H. Cleat, R. Hendry, V. E. Mahaffy, C. S. McBain, D. W. Rowbotham.

THE annual delegate meeting of the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers, Bournemouth, April 30 to May 2, is to consider proposals that press for the implementation of a 40-hour five-day working week, three weeks' annual holiday, a £10 minimum weekly wage, greater equality between male and female rates of pay, free overalls, and review of the Shops Act, 1950, "to bring legislation more in line with modern conditions in retail trading establishments."

THE membership of the Pharmaceutical Society has passed the "sound barrier" of 28,000. Mrs. S. J. Turner was formerly secretary of the National Association of Women Pharmacists [corrections to report of Western Pharmacists' dinner].

LOCAL OFFICERS

GUILD OF PUBLIC PHARMACISTS

Liverpool Branch.—*Chairman*, H. H. Atkinson; *Treasurer*, W. A. Mollon; *Secretary*, K. Gisborne.

PHARMACEUTICAL COMMITTEE

Middlesex.—*Chairman*, B. Boasten; *Vice-chairman*, T. J. Mapstone; *Secretary*, J. Anderson Stewart, 6 Southampton Place, London, W.C.1. *PHARMACEUTICAL SERVICE COMMITTEE*: G. D. M. Lavin, T. J. Mapstone, R. H. Rowson.

TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

By Xrayser

Despised and rejected

Your correspondent, Mr. Leguminosae of the Tamarind Growers' Protection Society, strikes a sympathetic chord, and I am so strongly of his opinion that I should be glad to accept honorary membership of that worthy organisation. Imagine the 1963 British Pharmaceutical Codex denuded of cassia, prunes and tamarinds! Picture the scene with no confection of senna! Tamarind, whose refreshing flavour helped to sustain the wilting apprentice in his morning task of dusting the ointment pots, "much resembles the nature of prunes," an old herbal tells me, "but is more acid, and enters as an useful ingredient into the lenitive electuary." The lenitive electuary! "Take of the fresh extracted pulp of cassia, half a pound; of manna, two ounces; of the pulp of tamarinds, one ounce; of syrup of pale roses, half a pound; of syrup of orange-peel, half a pound. —Boil the manna, and dissolve it over a slow fire in the syrup; then add the pulp, and, with a continued heat, evaporate the whole to the proper thickness of an electuary." And of that electuary, two or three drachms occasionally were recommended for gently loosening the belly in costive habits. Tamarind itself was found of the highest use in the sore throat, as a powerful cleanser and, put into boiling water, until moderately cold, was regarded as a delightful drink for persons under the heat of fever, and in the lowest stage of putrid fever. If finance will help the cause of the Tamarind Growers, perhaps Mr. Leguminosae will bring their case before the Pharmaceutical Society's Council, whose recent benevolence towards the Linnean Society demonstrated its generosity in a worthy cause.

The limbo

But tamarinds are not alone in their departure from the Pharmaceutical scene, for the list of proposed deletions on p. 315 indicates that some of those evicted from a recent edition of the British Pharmacopœia, and given alternative accommodation in the Codex, now find themselves homeless. Compound effervescent powder, strong, is going, though its devotees are still with us, and, unmoved by titles, are likely to continue to request "double seedless powders." Whole armies of faithful followers remain staunch to ammoniated tincture of quinine, although it is as quinine, ammoniated solution of, that the preparation is to be omitted. (A suspicious and conservative public has never taken kindly to being offered unsweetened gingerade concentrate, when, with no thought of being deceived, it asked for ginger wine essence. One could wish that all commercial deceit were as innocent as that!) And what of the compound mixture of senna? It, also, is being dismissed, but the consumers need not see the list, and if they did, would be unlikely to recognise black draught under its "upper house" title.

A vital link

There was much to be said in favour of allowing the platform, at an evening meeting in London, to a spokesman for the wholesale and distributive section of pharmacy, and the occasion gave Mr. G. G. Hammond the opportunity of reminding us that the changed and ever-changing pattern of prescribing in this country has repercussions which are not confined to retail practice (p. 344-45). The speaker emphasised the impossibility of each retail point's stocking a complete range of all products, and equally the disruption that would occur in the National Health Service if all the unusual requirements — and there are many — had to be obtained direct from the manufacturer. The link is very well filled by the intermediate wholesaler, who does not receive any public recognition of the part he plays. Not for the first time, in meetings held in a large metropolitan centre, little or nothing was said of the problems of the pharmacist who finds himself in remote country areas which cannot expect "same day" deliveries, far less the nine deliveries per day that were mentioned. The thought occurs that the country people who have to wait a day or two do not seem to suffer unduly, and that it is only keen competition that leads to what almost seems unreasonable demand in the cities.

Sterilisation of Surgical Materials

OPENING SESSION OF A JOINT SYMPOSIUM

A SYMPOSIUM on recent developments in the sterilisation of surgical materials was held at the School of Pharmacy, University of London, April 11-13.

Welcoming the 370 participants on behalf of the two organising bodies—Smith & Nephew Research, Ltd., and the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain—MR. T. REID (president of the Pharmaceutical Society) said that the large number present and the presence among them of specialists from many branches of medicine and pharmacy, showed how widespread was the interest in the subject.

He offered two principal reasons for that interest. One was the need to find effective methods for sterilising new types of surgical dressings and apparatus (some disposable and some relatively permanent) that were thermolabile. Another was the concern produced by reports that the sterilising procedures used for years in hospitals had, in many instances, not produced sterile materials.

To determine whether a sterilisation process did its job was a task for the bacteriologist, "who will do all he can to show that the method has failed." The bacteriologist would make every effort to revive bacteria injured to the point of death in order to determine if sterilisation had been fully effective. Even if the methods were proved to be effective, they might fail if they were not part of an efficient organisation—that subject had also been given a session of the symposium.

Pharmacists had a variety of functions, but scientifically they were especially concerned with determining how best to apply to any substance of known chemical and physical properties the essentials of a process that made it usable in medicine and surgery. "It is for this reason that we decided to collaborate in organising the symposium."

Mr. Reid extended a special welcome to representatives from abroad, including Professor J. G. Trump (Massachusetts Institute of Technology, U.S.A.), a pioneer in the use of high-energy electrons; Dr. C. R. Phillips (U.S. Army Chemical Corps), a specialist in ethylene-oxide sterilisation; and Messrs. J. J. Perkins (United States) and G. Mayr (Germany), who had done much to develop plant for the ethylene-oxide process.

Steam-pressure Methods

PROFESSOR E. SHOTTON (School of Pharmacy, University of London) presented the first paper, a review of recent ideas in thermal sterilisation. Much thought and time, he said, had been spent on shortening the overall time of the sterilising cycle to make better use of the capital outlay, ensuring that air was removed from the apparatus so that the materials were completely immersed in the steam, and the drying of dressings before removal from the autoclave. He mentioned a 1959 report to the Medical Research Council by the Working Party on Pres-

sure-steam Sterilisers, which recommended the following time-temperature relationships: 3 minutes at 134° C. (30 lb./sq. in.); 10 minutes at 126° C. (20 lb./sq. in.); 15 minutes at 121° C. (15 lb./sq. in.). He added: "Obviously, if a sufficient supply of steam is available at the appropriate pressure, a great deal of time can be saved in actual sterilisation by using a high pressure for a short time, provided the materials do not deteriorate unduly."

Design of Autoclaves

Recent autoclave design relied upon the use of a vacuum pump to remove air before steam was admitted and it was proposed (Medical Research Council Working Party, 1960) that a pressure of less than 20 mm. of Hg should be attained in order to ensure that the residual air was insufficient materially to obstruct the penetration of the steam or to affect its degree of saturation or the temperature corresponding to the working pressure. To achieve that result an efficient pump with a high capacity was needed, so that the procedure was accomplished in a few minutes. When steam was allowed into the evacuated autoclave it penetrated readily throughout the load and condensed on cold surfaces (such as cotton fibres, the shell of the autoclave, etc.), and the temperature could be raised quickly by virtue of the latent heat liberated. Working pressure and temperature were rapidly achieved. After sterilisation the load might be dried by again evacuating the autoclave, when the evaporation of the water present assisted in cooling the load. By combining that vacuum technique with high temperature and short time sterilisation the complete cycle could be completed quickly, thus enabling more loads to be sterilised daily.

Wells and Whitwell (1960), using such an autoclave of 3½ cu. ft. capacity, claimed to have worked repeatedly on a total cycle time of approximately 9½ minutes after loading was completed.

Those autoclaves were now being made with automatic control over the cycle once the preferred conditions had been set. "It is sometimes argued that this does away with the 'human factor' but whereas this may be true in theory it does in fact substitute a mechanical one." It was thus necessary to have regular maintenance of the controls and settings and some independent means of checking that the conditions achieved within the body of the autoclave were those represented by the indicators and controls, particularly after the autoclave had been in use for some while. With a short period for the cycle of events a comparatively small alteration in the adjustments could produce a failure; regular performance checks therefore became important. He suggested incorporating a direct temperature check inside a package, independent of the control mechanisms but perhaps recording on the same chart.

A further problem in the sterilisation of cellulose materials, such as

cotton, was that water was absorbed and heat of hydration liberated. Henry (1959) had calculated the superheating that would occur when moisture was absorbed by cotton of varying initial moisture content. He had estimated that the greatest degree of superheating would be about 9° C. when the initial moisture content was zero, and Knox and others (1960) had found that to be approximately true in practice. Whereas Henry did not believe that cotton would be damaged by that effect, the question of sterility had to be settled too. Savage (1937) had considered that 5-15° C. of superheating, depending on the working temperature, did not render the steam ineffective under the conditions he used. However, the times recommended by the Medical Research Council Working Party (1959) were comparatively short (ten minutes at 126° C.) and it might well be that the degree of superheating, due to the hydration of the cotton, reduced the margin of safety incorporated in those figures. It would seem desirable that some direct, reasonably accurate, check on the degree of saturation of the steam in the autoclave should be devised.

Sterilisation in Manufacture

Professor Shotton said it appeared significant that the recently published mass of literature on the subject had been concerned with the sterilisation of surgical dressings in hospitals and not in industrial organisations. The sterilisation of fluids, such as injections, carried out "with laboratory or pharmacy autoclaves" had been described as simple to operate (Medical Research Council Working Party, 1959). "I cannot believe that industrial and hospital pharmacists have not been presented with sterilisation problems; it is more probable that they have faced them and solved them by understanding the process." The term "surgical materials" could be extended to include liquids, such as perfusion fluids, and attempts were being made to speed up the sterilising cycle of those preparations. In the heating-up period the use of a vacuum offered little advantage and might produce additional hazards. The containers would need to be rigid and sufficiently strong to withstand about one atmosphere pressure difference when the vacuum was first pulled, and the closure had to prevent leakage. When the steam was then let in, the bottles would be immersed in steam at the full temperature in the shortest possible time and the rate of heat conduction through the glass wall would be limited by the overall conductivity of the barrier. The saving of time for the contents to reach the sterilising temperature would not be great, but it should be a surer method of voiding the air present, though there might be a greater risk of breakage due to thermal shock. After sterilisation, a vacuum offered no advantage, as a large mass of material needed to be cooled and the heat could only be lost by conduction through the wall of

the container. The cooling time had been shortened by incorporating a spray of cool or cold water in the autoclave to impinge on the bottles, as reported by Bowie (Symposium on the Operation of Sterilising Autoclaves, 1959). If the water was too cold the glass might be fractured by the thermal shock and if too warm then the rate of cooling was slowed. Wilkinson and others (1960) had examined the method in some detail. Nozzles of the whirling-spray type had been used and an estimate made of the droplet size by collecting droplets on a slide coated with magnesium oxide. Using a water temperature of 18°C. those workers had found that a droplet size of 50-100 μ produced the maximum rate of cooling, and that no advantage was obtained by using smaller droplets which just failed to crack the bottles. Much saving in the cooling time was effected by that means, and a comparison of the time of cooling using aluminium and glass containers under similar spray conditions has led the authors to conclude that the limiting factor was the thermal conductivity of the wall of the container. The speaker felt that the work foreshadowed interesting developments in autoclave design.

Dry Heat

Dry-heat sterilisation was generally preferred for some articles, notably syringes, and two types of apparatus were in use: the hot-air oven and the infra-red heater, in which heat was liberated on the wall of the container by the absorption of infra-red radiation. Generally, containers were opaque to infra-red radiation, so that heat must be conducted through the package wall. Since those processes were carried out at atmospheric pressure there appeared to be no reason why they should not be continuous, and presumably the main limitation was the scale of operation compared with capital outlay. As a means of transferring heat in order to raise the temperature of the materials, hot air was inferior to saturated steam at the same temperature as the steam could be made to yield its latent heat to the body without a fall in temperature. The heating-up time in a hot-air oven was therefore usually prolonged. Heat must be conducted through the materials in order to raise the whole to the desired temperature, and sufficient time must be allowed for temperature equilibrium to be established. A lethal agent to which the container wall and the contents were transparent would offer great advantages in ensuring sterility and a saving of time, since the intensity could be suitably adjusted. Beta and gamma irradiations offered possibilities where decomposition was not induced. Ultraviolet light had little penetrative power through solids, and in the main could be regarded as only a surface steriliser.

For lethal gases, which presumably relied on a direct action on the cell to be effective, a problem analogous to the use of steam or hot air applied—complete penetration to all parts of the load. Heat, however, offered one advantage in that, even if penetration of air or steam was blocked, it was still

possible for sterilisation to be effected eventually by heat conducted from an adjacent area. However, for the sterilisation of modest quantities of most

materials it would be some time before heat sterilisation, especially steam sterilisation, could be considered to be seriously outmoded.

“COHEN” COMMITTEE

Report on classification in Category S

THE Standing Joint Committee on Classification of Proprietary Articles has issued a report on Classification in Category S (H.M. Stationery Office, price sixpence). The following is the text of the report.

1. We have considered at the request of the Health Ministers whether it would help general practitioners in their prescribing if we subdivided the proprietary preparations now in Category S, and, if so, how this might most usefully be done.

2. Category S now contains:

(a) preparations whose active therapeutic constituents are identical with those of preparations described in the British Pharmacopoeia, British Pharmaceutical Codex and British National Formulary. (These may or may not have exact unbranded equivalents.)

(b) preparations whose active therapeutic constituents are modifications of those preparations described in the B.P., B.P.C. and B.N.F. (There are rarely any exact unbranded equivalents of these.)

(c) mixtures of drugs in Category N [new drugs of proved value which are not yet standard] with drugs in (a) or (b) above.

(d) elegant preparations of drugs in Category N.

At present doctors have no ready means of knowing into which subdivision a Category S preparation falls. It will be seen that S is by no means synonymous with “standard.”

3. We have decided that it would be useful to draw up a list of those preparations in the B.P., B.P.C. or B.N.F., available in unbranded form whose active therapeutic constituents are identical, quantitatively, and qualitatively, with those of proprietary preparations falling under 2 (a) above, and we are doing this.

4. We have, however, decided not to attempt to categorise the remaining Category S preparations under other subheadings, but to adopt a different approach.

5. The preparations in Category S include under (a) in paragraph 2 some which differ only slightly from preparations in the B.P., B.P.C. or B.N.F. in physical form, e.g., in vehicle or colour, but are otherwise equivalent (and these we consider should be listed along with the preparations referred to in paragraph 3 above); and under (b) in paragraph 2 some that have a slightly different chemical composition from drugs in the B.P., B.P.C. or B.N.F., but with similar therapeutic effects, e.g., sulphonamides, and the various antibiotics with slightly different spectra of action. We consider that general practitioners can best be assisted in distinguishing justifiable uses of these latter preparations by articles in the new *Prescribers' Journal*, by post-graduate courses and by other similar channels of information.

6. Amongst the preparations in Category S are many admixtures of which indiscriminating prescription could be questioned on therapeutic grounds for one or more of the following reasons:—

(a) they are combinations of drugs of similar action (e.g., of analgesics or hypnotics) which give no therapeutic advantage over standard single drugs in adequate dosage; or

(b) they include a fixed proportion of a drug to counter the untoward side effects of the main therapeutic agent, whereas good treatment demands that the quantity of the corrective should be determined by the need, which varies with each patient (examples are an opiate and aperient, or phenobarbitone and bemegride); or

(c) they combine in a fixed proportion drugs of differing and valuable therapeutic action, whereas the relative amounts should be determined by the individual patient's needs (an example is aspirin mixed with corticosteroids); or

(d) they include a preparation which is not regarded as therapeutically superior to standard preparations.

7. We have stated on previous occasions, and we remain of the same mind, that there should be no absolute restriction on the prescribing of any drug which in the general practitioner's view is necessary for the treatment of his patient. We consider, however, that the general practitioner need not normally go outside the drugs and preparations described in the B.P., B.P.C. and B.N.F. together with drugs in categories N and P. Before he decides to prescribe any other preparation he should satisfy himself that the one chosen is better for his particular patient and that it is the only reasonable choice to make, as he may be called upon to justify his action if the cost of his prescribing is being formally investigated. The Health Departments should inform doctors from time to time of preparations in categories N. and P.

8. Accordingly we restate our advice on the prescribing of category S as follows:

Preparations in Category S should be prescribable provided that

(i) they are properly prescribed as drugs (and not as foods, toilet preparations or household disinfectants);

(ii) they are not advertised direct to the public; and

(iii) the general practitioner who prescribes preparations which are not currently in the B.P., B.P.C. or B.N.F. may be liable to be called upon to justify his action if the cost of his prescribing is being formally investigated.

Comments by Two Members

A Press hand-out from the Ministry of Health states that the report was presented to the Health Ministers with the following comments by Mr. J. C. Hanbury and Mr. D. E. Sparshott, two members of the Committee.

In the discussion on paragraph 7, Mr. Hanbury drew attention to the consequences that would arise from the recommendation in the sentence reading “We consider, however, that the general practitioner need not normally go outside the drugs and preparations described in the British Pharmacopoeia, the British Pharmaceutical Codex and the British National Formulary together with drugs in categories N and P.” From the purely therapeutic point of view the statement might be factually correct but he considered that it was necessary to bear in mind the inevitable result of carrying the recommendation through to its logical conclusion, which was the virtual elimination of the prescribing of preparations coming within the present category S. He pointed out that the number of products in categories N and P was but a small proportion of the whole and their continuance in those categories was normally of limited duration.

As was the case with British industry generally, the strength and prosperity of the British Pharmaceutical Industry depended upon the sale of branded goods of quality, whose names and those of their manufacturers enjoyed a worldwide reputation. If the recommendation in paragraph 7 were carried to its logical conclusion and the majority of these products ceased to be prescribed in the British National Health Service, the British Pharmaceutical Industry would be crippled, and its future ability to conduct research at a worthwhile level seriously diminished. In a few years' time this country would become largely dependent for new advances upon the pharmaceutical industries of the United States and the Continent of Europe. He thought that considerations such as these could not be divorced from the purely therapeutic approach without gravely misleading those to whom the Committee was addressing its views.

Mr. D. E. Sparshott associated himself with Mr. Hanbury in the views that he had expressed.

BELFAST CHEMIST STRUCK OFF

Statutory Committee's decision

A BELFAST chemist has been struck off the register of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland after an inquiry into allegations that he sold "dangerous" drugs without a prescription. The chemist, Mr. R. A. McGRATH, 46 Woodvale Road, Belfast, is a director and the superintendent of Cornett & Co., Ltd., 13 Woodvale Road. The company has been disqualified for a year. Mr. F. W. PATTON, Q.C. (chairman of the inquiry instituted by the Society's Statutory Committee) said, in announcing the decision, that the offence was one which constituted misconduct and rendered a person unfit to be on the register. "We consider that this offence is a serious one which cannot be overlooked and which renders the person who commits it unfit to be trusted in a dangerous trade, which this is." He told Mr. McGrath that the Committee had no alternative but to remove his name from the register.

Professor's Evidence

The complaint was brought after McGrath had been convicted at petty sessions of selling Drinamyl tablets without a prescription to a Belfast woman. Mr. W. B. RANKIN, solicitor, represented the Society. Cornett & Co., Ltd., were not represented. McGrath told the committee: "My solicitor is engaged in another case and could not get away." Mr. Rankin said that the complaint was founded on the conviction against Cornett & Co. at the petty sessions court. The complaint alleged that the company supplied Drinamyl tablets to the woman without a prescription given by a duly qualified medical practitioner. PROFESSOR O. L. WADE (professor of Therapeutics and Pharmacology at Queen's University), who gave evidence, said "No doctor likes to give details of a patient's illness in open court," but Mr. Patton ruled that the evidence would have to be given. Professor Wade went on to say that the woman had been sent to him as a physician at the Royal Victoria Hospital. "She had a variety of complaints and was depressed and anxious. I thought the case needed further investigation. I arranged for her admission and wrote to her general practitioner, saying that she had been illicitly obtaining barbiturates and had become addicted to them." Professor Wade said that the woman had shown him some heart-shaped tablets which were "bluish-purplish" in colour. "These tablets contain two different drugs, one of which can induce hypnotic and suicidal effects; the other which is often described as a 'pep drug' and which can produce mental illness with an overdose. These tablets are not the sort of drug which you would wish anyone to have an excessive supply of." Professor Wade continued: "I wanted her to stop the tablets, but she told me that as soon as she got out of hospital she was going to take more. I was unhappy about this and asked her to make a statement to the poisons officer. I felt that need to protect her against the dangerous con-

sequences of an overdose of tablets."

MR. J. N. PATTERSON (Ministry of Home Affairs poisons officer) read out an alleged statement made by the woman. In it she said that the tablets had first been prescribed for her by her own doctor. Later she stopped the prescriptions but she continued to get them from Cornett's. "I had no prescription, but all I had to do was to ask the man in the shop for whatever I required. I used to get twenty-four

or twenty-five for 2s. 6d." Mr. Patterson also read out an alleged statement made by the woman's husband in which he said that he had often found the tablets in his wife's handbag and had destroyed them.

McGRATH told the committee that he had been with Cornett's for thirty-five years and had never been involved in an offence before. "Since the case was proved I have sold none of these tablets and don't intend to again," he said. "I do not remember selling the tablets to this person. She does not live in my district and is not a regular customer."

GLASGOW PHARMACEUTICAL COMMITTEE

Annual meeting of electors

FIFTY-FIVE were present at the annual meeting of electors of the Glasgow Pharmaceutical Committee held on March 20. The meeting was called in accordance with the terms of the constitution of Local Pharmaceutical Committees (Scotland). Mr. James D. Mair (chairman) said the Committee felt that some useful work had been done in the five well-attended meetings that had been held. Perhaps the most important item was the formation of a subcommittee to deal with claims for original packs. Any such claims that were considered by the Executive Council to be excessive or in some way unreasonable were passed to the committee for consideration. The subcommittee met to discuss the claims, and passed its recommendations back to the Executive Council. The majority of the claims had been found reasonable, and so far all the recommendations of the subcommittee had been adopted. No complaints or requests for

advice had been received by the Committee from the contractors. A resolution passed by the Committee calling for an interim increase in payment, pending the decision of the joint investigation on overheads, had been rejected by the Standing Committee, and it had been decided to take no further action. After an interval for questions and tea, Mr. Mair said it had been thought that every effort should be made to attract the electors to the meeting, and the Committee had been fortunate in obtaining the services of Mr. R. MacKay (Pharmaceutical Society inspector in Scotland) as guest speaker. Mr. MacKay's talk was on "The Everyday Application of the Poisons Regulations as they affect the Contractor Pharmacists." In it he dealt first with Schedules to the Pharmacy Acts, viewed from a practical standpoint, and then with aspects that seemed to cause difficulties to pharmacists in retail practice.

WELLCOME TRUST

Third report 1958-60

BETWEEN September 1, 1958, and August 31, 1960, the Wellcome Trust allocated for charitable purposes approximately £1,200,000 (close on one-half of which £611,800) is being used to provide better laboratories for workers with important long-term research programmes in the United Kingdom or other countries) and over £400,000 is being spent on other research objects and on medical libraries and museums. That information is given in the third report of the Wellcome Trust. One indication of the expansion of the Trusts' activities in recent years is given by the increase in the sum allocated as grants to more than thirty times the 1954-55 figure. Fields of research activity in which the trustees have maintained a special interest include pharmacology and pharmacy, veterinary medicine, tropical medicine and the history of medicine.

The trustees say they have recently expanded their activities to include experimental physiology, biochemistry and biophysics, and have continued to work in frequent consultation with the Medical and Agricultural Research Councils. In matters of common interest the trustees have maintained touch with other charities such as the Nuffield Foundation, the Leverhulme Trust

Fund, the Wolfson Foundation and the CIBA Foundation. The grants made by the trustees to assist research in human and animal medicine can be classified under the following headings: Capital grants for buildings (£611,800); provision of special research equipment (£162,970); support or endowment of senior research posts (£113,000); research fellowships, scholarships and personal grants (£98,161); travel grants (£63,784); grants in aid of symposia (£6,420); travelling research fellowships (£79,905); grants in aid of publication (£4,320). Included in the list of research fellowships grants is one of £2,600 to the Pharmaceutical Society. The report includes a description of the completion and dedication of the memorial to his parents which Sir Henry Wellcome established at Garden City, Minnesota, U.S.A., where he spent his boyhood. When introducing the report at a Press conference on April 10, Lord Piercy (chairman) stated that the trust would expand its activities and work to an annual budget of £800,000 during the next two years. He said the future possibilities were considerable as that figure did not take the whole of the disposable profits of the Wellcome Foundation, Ltd. The trust hopes, in future to initiate lines of research in new fields.

NEW PRODUCTS AND PACKS

Anti-allergic and Anti-pruritic.—Merck Sharp & Dohme, Ltd., Hoddesdon, Herts, announce the release of a new product, Periactin, for the treatment of allergic and pruritic conditions. Periactin (cyproheptadine hydrochloride) is issued in bottles of 100 and 500 4-mgm. tablets.

An Aid to the Ophthalmologist.—Ward, Blenkinsop & Co., Ltd., Fulton House, Empire Way, Wembley, Middlesex, are shortly introducing a new speciality Mydrilate, whose purpose is the rapid production of cycloplegia and mydriasis. It consists of cyclopentolate (2-dimethylaminoethyl α -1-hydroxycyclopentyl- α -phenylacetate) in Gifford's buffer solution, with benzalkonium chloride as preservative. Stable at room temperature, the solution produces paralysis of the iris sphincter and ciliary muscle by local anticholinergic action. Phenylephrine or hydroxyamphetamine increase the mydriasis slightly by stimulation of the dilator fibres. The effects are rapidly produced but of comparatively short duration; they may be readily reversed by miotics. Mydrilate is understood to be non-irritant and rarely to cause sensitisation. It is presented as a sterile ophthalmic solution, pH 5, in strengths of 0.5 and 1.0 per cent. The pack is a 15-mil polythene dropper bottle.

Rose-scented Baby Pants.—New rose-scented waterproof pants, Golden Babe, are available from Lilia-White (Sales), Ltd., Welwyn Garden City, Herts, for



babies still in the nappy stage. Made of "super-soft white plastic permanently lanolised," its flower fragrance is impregnated into the material so as to last through a number of washings. The Golden Babe pants are designed for use with disposable napkins. Its soft plastic buttons, designed not to chafe the baby's skin, may be fastened in two positions. Four sizes are available, the smallest designed to fit a child of up to 13 lb. weight. An "economy" size pack of the disposable napkins holds forty-eight.

Polythene Protective Gloves.—H. & A. Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Howay House, North Street, Manchester, 8, have made available under the name Poligloves, polythene gloves for use in industry and in the home. Poligloves are washable and reusable and are described as "non-slip and firm-grip." They are supplied in carton containing ten. A display box of 2 doz. assorted-size cartons is available.

A New Range for Men.—Revlon International Corporation, 86 Brook Street, London, W.1, announce the first of a range of toilet preparations for men: Top Brass hair dressing, a medi-

cated cream containing a non-greasy holding agent that is understood to moisturise the scalp, helping to combat dandruff. Top Brass is claimed to add body to thinning hair.

To Freshen the Air.—An addition to the Astral "bubble" container range manufactured by Cupal, Ltd., Blackburn, Lancs, is Astral Forest Pine pine-perfumed air freshener. Attractively showboxed, the product may be included in the company's bonus parcel available until April 30.



NEW LOOKS: Left, The bottle of Optrose rose-hip syrup designed for Optrex, Ltd., Wadsworth Road, Perivale, Middlesex, by Lonsdale-Hands Associates, Ltd., Commonwealth House, New Oxford Street, London, W.C.1. Right, New pack and crown for Pronel (remedy for broken finger nails), distributors of which are Fassett & Johnson, Ltd., 86 Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.1 (see C. & D., March 25, p. 296).

Tone Cream for Coloured Customers.—White Laboratories, Ltd., 428 Southcroft Road, London, S.W.16, are marketing a new product Artra, a skin tone cream understood to be in demand by coloured people owing to its action in lightening and brightening the complexion. The product is available in 2-oz. tube.

Redesigned Packs.—New packs for both sizes of Damaskin Cosmeticolor leg make-up are being brought out by the manufacturers, Colloidal Chemists, Ltd., 35 Bessborough Place, London, S.W.1, to coincide with the company's summer advertising campaign, April to July. Distributors are Thos. Christy & Co., Ltd., North Lane, Aldershot, Hants.

Battery-powered Shaver.—Pifco, Ltd., Watling Street, Manchester, 4, have launched a new battery powered electric shaver, the Holiday, powered by a 1½-volt U2 torch battery. The shaver has a micro-thin shaving head with individually spring-loaded blades to give a close shave easily and quickly, and an ultra-fine sieve to ensure that the shaver glides comfortably across the skin. It goes out in a red and white presentation box.

New Cosmetic Colours.—Northam Warren, Ltd. (distributors: J. C. Gambles & Co., Ltd., 209 Blackfriars Road, London, S.E.1), have introduced three new colours in their range of Peggy Sage nail varnishes: "Pastel" pink, "Pink Bambino" (cream polishes) and "Shimmering Orange Kokino" (a pearl polish). "Pastel"

pink is described as a "sophisticated strawberries and cream shade"; "Pink Bambino" as "a rich pink with an undertone of blue"; and "Shimmering Orange Kokino" as "an orange gold."

In a New Presentation.—Sanitas Group Sales (Sanitas Co., Ltd.), 51 Clapham Road, London, S.W.9, announce the introduction of a new presentation of Elsanair deodorant block in expendable carton.

TRADE NOTES

Distributing Additional Lines.—Thomas Harley & Co., Ltd., Perth, having joined the Rentokil group, Rodine and Modine products are now being handled nationally by representatives of Messrs. Rentokil.

Size Changes.—The Crookes Laboratories, Ltd., Park Royal, London, N.W.10, announce that the 20-oz. bottles of Collo-Cal-D and Collosol iodine (oral) have been discontinued. They are replaced by 16-oz. bottles.

Holiday Competition.—Colgate-Palmolive, Ltd., 76 Oxford Street, London, W.1, are running a holiday competition with top prize of £250 and five other prizes of £50 to dealers supplying Colgate dental cream to prize-winners in a competition open to customers.

Discontinued.—ALLEN & HANBURY, LTD., Bethnal Green, London, E.2, announce that Tradermin jelly, 5-gm., and Tradermin control jelly, 5-gm., have been discontinued and no further orders are being accepted.—PHARMETHICALS (LONDON), LTD., Victoria Way, Burgess Hill, Sussex, have discontinued the single-ampoule packs of their contrast media Biligradin, Endografin and Urografen (all strengths). The company's speciality Primolut Depot, 65-mgm. (all packs) is being discontinued so soon as present stocks are exhausted.

Display Competition.—Morny, Ltd., Morny House, 201 Regent Street, London, W.1, are offering cash prizes for window displays of their Sandalwood range of soap, bath luxuries and perfume. The competition covers two categories of stockists: (a) department stores with full display staffs; and (b) others. Entrants are required to mount a window display for not less than one continuous week during the period April 22 to May 31. In category B the display may, if desired, occupy only a section of the window, but should be clearly isolated from other displays in the window. Showcards are available from the company. The prizes in each category are £100, £75 and £50, with ten consolation prizes of £10 each. Entries must reach the sales manager not later than first post June 2.

Bonus Offers

CARE LABORATORIES, LTD., 161 New Bond Street, London, W.1. Sombrero sun-tan cream and sun spray. Twelve invoiced as eleven, approximately. Until April 30.

J. C. & J. FIELD, LTD., 225 Bath Road, Slough, Bucks. Fields talc. One tin free with each dozen ordered. Until May 26.

INFORMATION WANTED

Kigloss nylon hypodermic syringe
G.C.A. canker drops

LEGAL REPORTS

Exultation of Flowers

IN the "Exultation of Flowers" case at Nairn sheriff court on April 6, Mr. Alick McInnes and Mrs. Elizabeth Bellhouse, Braeface, Auldearn, Nairns, were found not guilty of selling and advertising the liquid under a false trade description. On a charge of recommending it as a medicine without giving the appropriate designation of the ingredients on the bottle label, they were admonished. On the charge of advertising in terms calculated to lead to its use by human beings for the treatment of various diseases, contrary to the Pharmacy Act and Medicines Act, 1941, they were fined £10, and a fourth charge relating to the Cancer Act, 1939, was found not proven. Sheriff D. A. Guild, giving his decision, said he felt that a false trade description had been applied to the liquid, but that the two people, "with their minds simply hagridden with mystical theory," believed in what they said. The other surprising feature of the process of manufacture was that it was claimed that the potencies of any particular flower could only be abstracted when the heavenly bodies were in the appropriate conjunction, he said. The accused both claimed to be people who detected the presence of a potency by touch and hearing.

The sheriff could not accept that evidence without substantial independent and unprejudiced corroboration, of which there was none. Apart from that, the accused knew of no scientific test that could detect the presence of a potency. It was claimed to be operated by some form of hitherto undetected radiation. A wavelength had not been measured, and the accused had not attempted to measure it. The two accused, if they wished to claim that tests other than chemical analysis were to be used to decide whether or not "Exultation of Flowers" was efficient, would have to adopt a defence similar to that of alibi, and themselves provide a means of testing it and submit a special defence. "Otherwise," said the sheriff, "any charlatan by claiming properties not detectable by any means known to science, may escape the consequences of his fraud." The onus was on the accused to establish the existence of the properties by whatever means they could. The net result was that there was no real challenge to the analyst, who had claimed that the liquid had the characteristics of ordinary tap water, and the statement that the liquid contained potencies of flowers had not been proved to be true. The sheriff continued: "The suggestion that this court should accept as valid a claim that a compound in whose manufacture astrological calculations played an essential part, is absolutely preposterous. I find it was sold under a false trade description. There is no evidence that Exultation of Flowers had the effects claimed for it." The sheriff said that the preparation had been recommended as a medicine. In his opinion, claims that it was not a medicine were just empty word spinning. Referring to the charge under the Cancer Act, the sheriff said it was not proved. Reference to cancer appeared in a leaflet. A number of

those leaflets had been printed, but there was no evidence they had been distributed. The sheriff said the conduct of McInnes had been criticised as inconsistent in his belief in Exultation of Flowers in relation to a family matter. In fairness to McInnes, that question should be entirely disregarded. Whatever McInnes's private views, he must have realised that his belief in astrology and its application to a process of manufacture must expose him to ridicule or pity by many of his fellow countrymen, the sheriff said. He understood Mrs. Bellhouse was chiefly responsible for writing a booklet in connection with the product. "To write that book a person must be possessed of a credulity to which there is no limit at all," he said.

COMPANY NEWS

Last year's figures in parentheses

HOWARDS & SONS, LTD.—Mr. G. Hickson and Dr. F. S. Spring have been appointed directors.

BEECHAM GROUP, LTD.—Miss Philippa Lane (formerly group personnel controller) has been appointed to the group board of directors.

COUNTY LABORATORIES, LTD.—Mr. W. G. Petley has been appointed to the board as administrative director and Mr. C. Pugh as product research director.

F. W. BERK & CO., LTD.—The authorised share capital of the company has been increased from £2 millions to £2½ millions by the creation of 1 million additional 5s. Ordinary shares.

UNILEVER, LTD.—In their annual report for 1960 the directors state that sales of detergents just topped the 1959 figure but, with very severe competition in most of the more important markets, profits were lower. Toilet preparations sales also increased, mainly due to introduction of new products, but the cost of developing and launching them was "considerable." As reported (*C. & D.*, March 4, p. 233) group profits fell to £106.1 millions (from £114.2 millions).

THE BRITISH DRUG HOUSES, LTD.—A dividend of 16 per cent. on the £1,800,000 Ordinary stock for 1960 is recommended (24 per cent. on £1,200,000). Group trading profit is £642,000 (against £686,765). After deducting the interest charges of £63,135 (£39,270) and the taxation, £316,297 (£320,807) group net profit is £262,568 (£326,688), of which £256,410 (£321,395) is attributable to the holding company. The group carries forward £497,034 (£522,754).

ALBRIGHT & WILSON, LTD.—Dr. R. A. Gregory (joint managing director, Midland Silicones, Ltd.), has been appointed to a completely new position with Albright & Wilson, Ltd., as head of a department in the process of formation: inter-company planning. Although resigning from his executive position at Midland Silicones, Dr. Gregory remains a director of that company. Mr. K. A. M. Barton has assumed full responsibility as managing director of Midland Silicones, Ltd.

ASSOCIATED CHEMICAL COMPANIES, LTD.—Ordinary dividend proposed for 1960 is 16 per cent. (15

per cent.). Group trading profit, etc., is £1,471,447 (£1,345,692) and the net profit, £599,592 (£520,871). The benefit of investment allowances has reduced the charge for income tax and profits tax by £114,300 and £31,650 respectively, of which £62,600 and £10,400 were brought forward from the year 1959. The extent to which the benefit could be taken up in the accounts for that year was restricted to £12,400 for income tax and £10,700 for profits tax.

SMITH & NEPHEW ASSOCIATED COMPANIES, LTD.—The board propose to raise the Ordinary dividend from the equivalent of 11.8 per cent. to 12½ per cent. with a final dividend of 7½ per cent. for 1960. After depreciation of £745,205 (£665,762), group profits expanded from £2,150,010 to £2,307,072. The net balance is little changed at £1,151,114 (against £1,158,522). There is £1,130,102 (£1,129,552) attributable to the holding company. Taxation charged is £1,093,820 (£906,506).

JEYES' SANITARY COMPOUNDS CO., LTD.—Mr. R. G. Berchem (chairman and managing director) told shareholders on April 6 that no approach regarding a take-over or merger had been made to the company during the past year. He made the statement in response to a question regarding the various rumours which had been quoted in the Press from time to time. Mr. Berchem also stated that the results at the end of the first quarter of the current year's trading were satisfactorily ahead of last year.

GLAXO LABORATORIES, LTD.—Group trading profits are £3,048,000 for the half-year ended December 31, 1960 (£3,181,000 for the corresponding six months of 1959). The directors state that sales increased by 3 per cent. in value, and to a greater extent by volume. The highly competitive trading conditions, especially in export markets to which reference was made in the chairman's last statement, have resulted in diminished profitability and "these influences seem likely to continue." The half-year's group net profit was £1,587,000 (against £1,710,000); the figures exclude Evans Medical, Ltd., acquired after December 31, 1960. A 6 per cent. interim is being paid on the Ordinary capital as increased to £11,632,562 by the one-for-four scrip issue and by the Evans Medical acquisition. So that the accounting date will coincide with that of Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., the next accounts of Evans Medical, Ltd., will be prepared for the eighteen months ended June 30, 1961. The directors estimate the Evans Medical group net profits, before U.K. tax, excluding the Brazilian subsidiary, which is not consolidated, for the 12 months ended December 31, 1960, at approximately £487,000, compared with £397,896 for 1959.

NEW COMPANIES

H. R. GILBY (CHEMISTS), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. To carry on the business of manufacturing and general chemists, etc. Directors: Harold R. Gilby, M.P.S., and Irene M. Gilby. R.O.: 19 Charing Cross Road, London, W.C.2.

MAISON DOROTHY BARTON, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £500. To carry on the business of

manufacturers of and dealers in all kinds of toilet articles, etc. Directors: Dorothy Barton and Frances A. Hanson. R.O.: The Green, Meriden, Warwicks.

HILDA EMMETT (CHEMISTS), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £7,000. To carry on the business of chemists and druggists, etc. Subscribers: Roland G. H. Higgs and Barbara J. Wakeman. The first directors are not named. R.O.: 73 High Street, Brockmoor, Brierley Hill.

BRUXBROOKS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of chemists, etc. Subscribers: Jean Herbert and Thomas A. Herbert, 156 Strand, London, W.C.2. Similar particulars are relevant to **BEBESEXIT, LTD.**, and **LINTS-BIND, LTD.**

FRU-VITA, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To enter into an agreement with Optrex, Ltd., for the acquisition of the trade mark Fru-Vita, etc. Directors: Henry M. Seward, Leonard W. Hill and Eric A. Mott. R.O.: Wadsworth Road, Perivale, Greenford, Middlesex.

MICRO DISPENSIONS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of chemists and druggists manufacturers of and dealers in chemicals, medicines, etc. Directors: Lucien Landau and Peter Cook. R.O.: 2 Bentinck Street, London, W.1.

MONOBLOC AEROSOLS (SALES), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of dealers in extruded containers and fillers or pressurisers of aerosols, etc. Subscribers: Michael Isaacs, C.A., and Wilfred R. Featherstone. R.O.: 26 Hallam Street, London, W.1.

BUSINESS CHANGES

B. & M. COOPER, LTD., have transferred their business and head office to 7 Austen Paths, Elm Green, Stevenage, Herts (from 66 Rockingham Way).

Appointments

VINYL PRODUCTS, LTD., Butter Hill, Carshalton, Surrey, have appointed Mr. D. A. Brighton assistant technical service manager.

SOLPORT BROTHERS, LTD., 44 Spencer Street, London, E.C.1, have appointed Mr. George Leonard Marley assistant representative to Mr. A. T. Marwood for their Midlands area.

CUPAL, LTD., have appointed Mr. James McWattie, 21 Mannering Road, Paisley, Renfrews, senior representative for Glasgow and West of Scotland, to succeed Mr. W. G. Alwin, who is retiring after over thirty-five years with the company. Mr. Peter D. Blanchard, 55 Melrose Avenue, Sutton Coldfield, Warwicks, has been appointed senior representative for Birmingham area and North Wales.

PERSONALITIES

MR. JOHN MARSH, who has been director of the Industrial Welfare Society since 1950, has accepted an invitation to become director of the British Institute of Management from October 1.

~ **MR. W. GORDON HOLLIS, M.P.S.** (secretary of the Proprietary Association of Great Britain) was recently elected president of the Secretaries' Club. Founded in the early 'thirties, the club includes in its membership the executives of most trade and many professional organisations. Mr. Hollis has been a member of the club's executive committee for over nine years and is the first pharmacist to occupy the presidential chair.

MR. W. H. STEPHENS, M.P.S., who has been manager of the Droitwich branch of Boots, Ltd., for the past twenty-three years, retired on March

31. Mr. Stephens qualified as a pharmacist in 1922 after attending Birmingham Technical College and securing distinction as Bronze Medallist of his year. He undertook relief managerial duties for Messrs. Boots in the Birmingham area, was appointed manager of the Gooch Street branch, Birmingham, in 1927 and took up his duties at Droitwich in 1938.

MR. JOHN H. WING, M.P.S., who has been manager of the New Bond Street, London, branch of Boots, Ltd., for the past eight and a half years and who joined the company forty-five years ago, retired on April 1. Mr. Wing, who joined the company as an apprentice in 1916 at Oxford, won a Boots' scholarship to Nottingham University, and qualified as a pharmacist in 1922. He moved to London and managed branches in the City, Charing Cross Station, and Oxford Street before going to New Bond Street.

MR. A. V. SHELTON, M.P.S., who has been territorial general manager of Boots, Ltd., for the Portsmouth and Brighton area since 1956, joined the company in 1914 as an apprentice in the Broad Row, Yarmouth branch. He served in the Forces during the first world war, and qualified as a pharmacist in 1929, after attending the London College of Pharmacy and Nottingham University. He served as manager of branches in Southwark Park Road, London, Clapham Junction, Peckham and Leicester and in 1938 was appointed an assistant territorial general manager, becoming a territorial general manager in London in 1939.

MR. A. C. SHORT, M.P.S., who has retired as territorial general manager of the Bristol area of Boots, Ltd., joined the company in 1924 after qualifying as a pharmacist during the previous year. After experience as a relief manager in the Bristol and other areas, he served as manager in branches at Bideford and Winchester, and in 1936 was appointed manager of the Above Bar, Southampton, branch. After experience in Scotland, the north of England, Midlands and London, he became an assistant territorial general manager and at the outbreak of the 1939-45 war took charge of the Southampton territory which includes the Channel Islands. He remained in that post until 1946 and has vivid recollections of visiting the Channel Islands under war-time conditions from September 1939 until May 1940, prior to the German occupation. His office and records in Southampton were destroyed during air-raids. Following the war, he transferred to South-east London territory, and, in 1953, took charge in Bristol and district.

MARRIAGES

DEW—BESWICK. — At Orchard Park Church, Giffnock, Glasgow, on April 1, Samuel Dew, M.A., 66 Orchard Park Avenue, Giffnock, to Isobel Margaret Beswick, B.Sc., A.R.C.S.T., M.P.S., 48 Luss Road, Glasgow, S.W.1.

LAY—GORMLEY. — At St. Etheldreda's Church, Ely Place, London, E.C.1, on April 5, followed by a reception at the Apothecaries' Hall, David Hugh FitzWilliam Lay to Ann Delmar



Gormley. The bride is the daughter of Mr. A. J. C. Gormley (chairman of the International Chemical Co. and of John Wyeth and Brother, Ltd.).

DEATHS

BARLOW. — Recently, Mr. Thomas Oldham Barlow, F.P.S., Little Orchard, Westwood Drive, Ryde, Isle of Wight, who was formerly in business at Palmerston Road, Southsea, for nearly forty years until his retirement in 1937. Mr. Barlow qualified in 1897 and was at one time an examiner for the Pharmaceutical Society. He was a founder member of the Portsmouth Chemists' Association, and of the Portsmouth Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society. During 1915 he served as president of the Association and was elected a Life Member in 1948. In 1911 he acted as local secretary for the British Pharmaceutical Conference on its first visit to Portsmouth.

CRANSHAW. — On March 27, Mr. Walter Wilkinson Cranshaw, F.P.S., 3 Clifffestone Drive, East Morton, Keighley, Yorks. Mr. Cranshaw qualified in 1903.

HOLMES. — On March 22, Mr. Richard Baumber Holmes, M.P.S. Mr. Holmes, born in Yorkshire and educated at Bridlington Grammar School, served his apprenticeship in a retail pharmacy in Driffield and qualified in 1929. In October 1932, he joined Pharmaceutical Specialities (May & Baker), Ltd., as a representative in Lancashire and, apart from five years on active service, continued in the firm's employment until his death.

JUDGE. — Recently, Mrs. Constance Sylvia Judge, 30 Milldrove, Bourne, Lincs. Mrs. Judge was a director and the secretary of E. H. Judge & Sons, Ltd., 20 North Street, Bourne, and the wife of Mr. E. W. Judge, M.P.S.

MORRALLEE. — Recently, Mr. Donald Chester Morrallée, M.P.S., 24 Matlock Avenue, Mansfield, Notts. Mr. Morrallée, who qualified in 1928, was manager of the central pharmacy in Stockwell Gate, Mansfield, of the Mansfield, Sutton and District Co-operative Society, Ltd. Previously he had been in charge of the Society's pharmacy at Kirkby, Notts.

BRANCH EVENTS

ROMFORD

Visit to Local Wholesaler

A PARTY from the Romford branch of the Pharmaceutical Society were entertained at the Romford premises of Macarthy's (Wholesale Chemists), Ltd., on March 23. Invoicing and the preparation of statements were explained and demonstrated at the company's headquarters at Macrom House. Stock control was described at the North Street stockrooms, and a tour of that building enabled the party to follow an imaginary telephoned order from the preparation of delivery notes, through the assembly and checking of the items to the loading on the delivery van. At Crow Lane, the company's special dispensary unit for the preparation of customer's individual requirements was also on view. The afternoon terminated with the presentation to the branch by MR. A. R. RITCHIE (managing director) of a 16-mm. cine projector.

MANSFIELD

Pharmacy's Public Image

THE annual dinner and dance of the Mansfield and District Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was held on March 22. Attendance was 215. MR. H. S. GRAINGER (vice-president of the Pharmaceutical Society, in his reply to the toast of the Society, criticised the Act increasing the prescription levy of 2s. He described it as "a most unfortunate Act, motivated by purely political considerations." The increased charge, he said, had the "unqualified disapproval" of the pharmaceutical and medical professions. Mr. Grainger (who is the Chief Pharmacist at the Westminster Hospital) said "In my own experience, I can find no justification for it at all. Only the other day, of all the prescriptions received in my department, half were for patients chronically ill. Why should those people have to pay, probably for the rest of their lives, up to 10s. a month more tax than we do?" Turning to another theme he said the public nearly always regarded the chemist as just another kind of shopkeeper. "The Society, of course, represents not only the chemists and druggists, at it did when it was

founded in 1841, but, in the century which has passed since then, it has come to cover a wide field of pharmacists in manufacture, hospitals and other fields." He continued: "For this reason, it is important that the profession should create a public image to try to correct some of these distortions. It is important that all the branches should maintain in the public esteem an image which will ensure we create in the public life of the country the dignity which is necessary for the dis-

charge of our duties." The toast had been proposed by DR. J. S. DRUMMOND (medical officer of health for Mansfield). Dr. Drummond spoke of the 1911 National Health Insurance Act and said it was considered by some to be the most important pharmaceutical legislation ever passed. Before the toasts, Mr. Grainger presented to the chairman a gold badge of office to be used by all future branch chairmen. A collection in aid of the Pharmaceutical Society's Benevolent Fund raised £14.

Correspondence

A Hearing for Pharmacy

SIR,—The lack of activity by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, mentioned in your leader (*C. & D.*, April 8, p. 355), may be due to the fact that they do not want to embarrass Sir Hugh N. Linstead. If so, may I remind them that Sir Hugh is our paid secretary, and the right way to avoid embarrassment is for Sir Hugh to be unpaid, and not our secretary. This would also save me the embarrassment as a Liberal of paying to maintain a Tory M.P. from part of my professional fees.

I wonder whether, if Sir Hugh had been Labour member for Peplar instead of Tory member for Putney, that situation would have been tolerated. The Parliamentary Fund exists to help M.P.'s. Use it, and leave our professional body uncontaminated by Party politics.

J. P. KERR,
Newcastle-on-Tyne

An Intermediate Step

SIR,—While rightly eulogising in *Figures in the Pharmaceutical World* (*C. & D.*, April 8, p. 360) the many sterling qualities of the present president of the Irish Drug Association, may I point out that Mr. Hennessy did not purchase the business he now owns from Mr. Tom Campion. Mr. Hennessy completed his apprenticeship with me after I purchased Mr. Campion's business, and in 1940, when I was obliged to give up pharmacy for a period, I was glad that Mr. Hennessy was able to take over, as he showed

great promise. I know Mr. Hennessy will be pleased to endorse the above correction.

REGINALD L. AUSTIN,
Finglas, Dublin

Bonuses

SIR,—We sympathise with Mr. Cameron (see *C. & D.*, March 25, p. 300), in his anxiety to establish the actual profit realised on a bonus parcel of "Turn Tan"; indeed, the absence of figures in the "Turn Tan" advertisement makes calculation difficult. While not denying his profit is good, we feel that your readers should not lose sight of the many factors that make our "Night Tan" bonus offer a realistic proposition:—1. Actual profit, assuming purchase tax at 50 per cent.: 60.8 per cent.; 2. Wider range of products, sizes and the retail prices (6s. 9d. to 14s. 9d.) for a lower stock investment of £5 8s. against £10; and 3. June 15 invoicing, with cash discount of 2½ per cent. One point is certain and that is, whichever product the retailer chooses to stock in 1961, he is assured unusually high profits from this expanding "tan without the sun" market.

K. BROOKER,
Ellanby Laboratories, Ltd.,
London, S.W.1

One for Luck

SIR,—Let me follow Xrayser's example and forget awhile the topic of 2s. levies. I've had a terrific day dispensing for the sick. I know it is Easter week and a day short, but it appears to me everybody came awake today! I've dispensed prescriptions dated for most of this week—one for March 30, three for April 1, one for April 3, two for April 4, three for April 5, none for April 6, and dozens for April 7, which was only yesterday. I suppose this happens to everybody at some time or another but it was very noticeable today for me and then I remarked upon it to my dispenser. That did it—the tide turned—I was presented with a script for tabs. Drinamyl dated April 13, so I explained away my refusal to dispense it. Then five minutes before closing, in dashes a doctor to say he was going on holiday next week. Could he leave Miss A's script to be collected—but take note it is dated April 15. It made my day. Oh! I did get a script dated 7.8.61 as well—*lapisus mentor medico*.

R. W. WAKEFORD,
Underpaid levy collector to
Ministry of Health,
Haile Region



OFFICERS AND GUESTS: A group photographed at the annual dinner and dance of the Mansfield Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society includes Messrs. C. H. Preston Robinson (secretary), G. O. Smith (vice-chairman), H. S. Grainger (vice-president of the Pharmaceutical Society), and J. S. Appleton (chairman) and Drs. J. S. Drummond (medical officer of health for Mansfield) and Blandy. Seated in front are the Mesdames Robinson, Smith, Drummond and Blandy.

Photo, Vallance, Mansfield.



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An Unhealthy Economy

IN the Treasury's annual Economic Survey published recently (Cmd. 1334 H.M.S.O., price 3s. 6d.) the country's balance of payments problem once again stands out like a sore thumb. Exports during 1960 rose by about 5 per cent., thanks to a good first quarter, but imports, which had already increased substantially in 1959, continued to increase throughout 1960. Over the two years the increase amounted to no less than 14 per cent., producing a deficit on visible trade in 1960 of £366 millions, against a deficit of £69 millions in 1959. Payments for imports were £499 millions more than in 1959; export receipts, however, were up by only £202 millions. The survey expects a recovery in world trade during the second part of the year and United Kingdom exports "should benefit from that expansion, but only if they are competitive in price and delivery and if salesmanship is sufficiently vigorous."

As the Report points out, it is axiomatic for a country in the international position of the United Kingdom that growth of the economy must be locked with growth of exports. "Endeavours by Government and industry to foster the growth of the economy will succeed only if they are designed to improve the country's competitive power. Growth and competitiveness can never be separated." The Chancellor of the Exchequer will no doubt have this in mind while he frames the Budget.

Ministerial Myopia

ASSURANCES from the Minister of Health and the Secretary of State for Scotland that apprehensions about the future of their industry are ill-founded are not likely to be accepted without reservations by the pharmaceutical manufacturers.

Nevertheless, those assurances were made when the Minister of Health (Mr. Enoch Powell) announced in the House of Commons recently that the Standing Joint Committee on the Classification of Proprietary Preparations had been asked if it could help doctors in prescribing by giving more guidance on proprietary preparations. The Committee had reported that, while there should continue to be no absolute restriction on the prescribing of any drugs which the doctor considered necessary for the treatment of his patient, he need not normally go outside the drugs and preparations described from time to time in the British Pharmacopœia, the British Pharmaceutical Codex and the British National Formulary, together with the drugs that the Committee classified as N (new drugs of proved

value not yet standard), and P (drugs for which there was *prima facie* evidence of therapeutic value but for which the Committee want further evidence before firm classification). The report went on to advise that a doctor who prescribed other preparations might be liable to be called on to justify his action if the cost of his prescribing was being formally investigated.

The assurances by the Ministers are even more likely to be doubted now that the report as published gives no sign or inkling of the comments of two non-medical members of the Committee, both of whom have had a wide experience of the industry. Their comments were given only in a Press hand-out sent to us with a copy of the report.

It seems to us that any official publication of a report from an advisory committee should contain in the text any statement of a minority, especially when such important matters as the well-being of an industry are at stake. To leave the contribution to a mere typescript hand-out—not even on official paper—is surely derogatory to members who have been thought worthy of serving on the Committee.

The status of the report itself is that it is authoritative within the National Health Service, even though it has not emanated directly from the Ministers. It is professional advice passed on to the medical profession, and the Ministers—if they so wish—can claim that they took no part of the advice thus transmitted. However, they must realise that the industry is bound to have grave misgivings at the turn of events, coming so soon after the negotiations concerning the voluntary price-regulation scheme. That scheme, which is to last until June 30, 1964, provides for the control of the maximum prices for the majority of products dispensed under the National Health Service. Having negotiated the agreement, the industry was surely entitled to expect it would provide a stable basis upon which to progress, both in the United Kingdom and in export markets. Without a reasonably stable economic situation no industry can provide for its necessary capital development and, so far as the pharmaceutical industry is concerned, for the research that is so necessary to progress.

As Mr. J. C. Hanbury, one of the minority spokesmen, states, the strength and prosperity of the British pharmaceutical industry has depended upon the sale of branded goods whose names, and those of their manufacturers, have enjoyed a world-wide reputation. That reputation and the position of the United Kingdom in the field of medical and pharmaceutical research are now at stake.

The possibilities are readily appreciated when it is realised that, of 4,615 products classified by the Cohen Committee, 92 were in category N, 3,815 in S, 240 in O, 462 in H and six in P. It must also be recognised that, owing to continuous revision of the official standards, a product may only remain in category N for a limited period. A valuable therapeutic agent inevitably is included in the B.P. or B.P.C.

It is essential that the problem of drug costs in the National Health Service should be kept in true perspective. They are still a relatively small proportion of the total estimates, though they have made a worthy contribution to the success the Service has achieved. Yet it is upon them rather than upon other sections of the Service, involving much greater expenditure of public money, that the eye of the economists seems exclusively focused.

Liberal Studies and Future Status

DESPITE apparent recent attempts by the Minister of Health to undermine the nation's confidence in its pharmaceutical population, the status of the pharmacist in the eyes of the general public maintains an overall high, if precarious, level. Whether that esteem can be attributed solely to the air of mystery that still surrounds the art and craft of dispensing is a matter for conjecture. The fact remains that the man behind the chemist's counter—by tradition a sympathetic listener to tales of woe—is frequently placed in the position of adviser in matters well outside his normal professional obligations.

The retail pharmacist is thus established as an integral member of the community. Time permitting—and enthusiasm prevailing—some go farther and play an active part in community affairs and local government. All such actions are inevitably to the benefit of the profession, as well as enhancing the stature of the individual members concerned.

The satisfaction to be reaped from a broad outlook on current affairs is not, unfortunately, being made apparent in the majority of scientific educational establishments today. Specialisation is a term that looms early in the student's curriculum, and concern with the humanities is given a poor second place to the comparatively narrow range of subjects necessary for the passing of examinations. Dissatisfaction with that state of affairs has been expressed in the past by elders who have foreseen eventual government in the hands of "narrow-minded specialists"; it has now been taken up by the students themselves. At the recent conference of the British Pharmaceutical Students' Association (p. 384) a motion was carried viewing with concern the methods of education in pharmacy, "in that it lacks tuition in those subjects not directly concerned with pharmacy." With few dissentients, who considered the "finals" course too crammed already, the general opinion was that provision for "liberal studies" ought to be made if, as one member aptly stated, students are not "to be churned out solely as technicians" but "as responsible professional members of the community." The call has been heeded by one or two colleges, which have seen the wisdom of not laying too much stress on one particular occupation of the mind. It is to be hoped that other establishments will follow.

100 YEARS AGO NEW INVENTIONS

From the C. & D., April 15

THE thirteenth annual Exhibition of New Inventions, at the Society of Arts, Adelphi, opened to the public on Easter Monday. As may be expected, the majority of the articles exhibited belong to the mechanical and engineering arts; a comparatively small number having relation to our own peculiar speciality. Of these one of the most interesting groups consists of specimens of *Aluminium*, and *Aluminium Bronze* (88), shown by Bell Brothers, Newcastle-on-Tyne. In a pure state aluminium has not answered the expectations that were so freely indulged in some two years since; but its alloys promise to become exceedingly valuable. The bronze, made of 10 parts of aluminium and 90 of copper, is remarkable. It is a perfect chemical combination of the exact equivalents of the two metals, having a beautiful golden colour, and susceptible of taking high polish. In tenacity it surpasses copper and iron, being nearly equal to the best steel in this respect; it is malleable, both in the cold and hot state, and has been used with great advantage as a material for the bearings of locomotives and other machinery. Amongst the most useful chemical implements exhibited may be mentioned the *Glass Casks* (149), of Hubart and Cantillon, of Liège. These are blown in moulds,

are furnished with ground glass stoppers, in the place of bungs, and glass taps. For acids and many chemical liquids they appear far superior to the glass carboys in ordinary use. Some of them are encased in wicker work, and would form really elegant appendages in any laboratory or chemist's dispensary. The *Apparatus for Washing Photographic Prints* (100), appears by far too complicated in its construction ever to come into general use.

Drug Share Movements

THE table below gives the high-low London Stock Exchange quotations during 1961 of some of the important public companies in chemical and allied trades. The figures in the third column represent the middle price at the start of business on April 6.

NAME OF COMPANY £1 units unless otherwise stated	High 1961	Low 1961	LATEST 1961
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Albright & Wilson, 5s. ...	28 6	25 3	27 3
Ashe Chemicals, 1s. ...	3 3	2 9	2 10½
Aspro-Nicholas, 5s. ...	27 9	18 6	20 10½xd
Beecham Group, 5s. ...	50 0	41 4½	49 6
Berk, F. W., 5s. ...	17 6	13 4½	17 4½
Boots Pure Drug, 5s. ...	33 0	24 0	33 0
Borax (Holdings), Defd. Ord., 5s. ...	22 0	17 10½	19 3
British Drug Houses, 5s. ...	24 10½	20 3	23 7½
Cussons, Sons & Co., 2s. ...	19 9	13 9	19 9
Dubarry Perfumery, 1s. ...	2 5	1 6	2 0
Evans Medical, 5s. ...	30 7	19 0	30 0
Fisons ...	58 9	43 9	53 3
Gee, Arnold M. ...	3 7½	2 7½	3 7½
Glaxo Laboratories, 10s. ...	72 6	60 0	72 6
Greeff Chemical Holdings, 5s. ...	31 6	22 9	28 6
Hampshire, F. W., 5s. ...	40 0†	23 9†	40 0
Ilford, 5s. ...	28 0	23 3	26 4½
Imperial Chemical Industries	72 10½*	63 1½	72 10½
Laporte Industries, 10s. ...	30 9	24 0	29 0
Monsanto Chemicals, 5s. ...	26 10½	23 3	25 0
Potter & Clarke, 1s. ...	4 2	3 0	3 3
Reckitt & Colman Holdings ...	86 9	75 0	85 0
Sangers, 5s. ...	10 4½	7 4½	8 4½
Sanitas Trust, 2s. ...	24 6	20 0	23 0
Savory & Moore, 5s. ...	46 3	30 3	35 0
Smith & Nephew, 4s. ...	15 1½	13 0	15 1½
Sturge, J. & E., 5s. ...	15 6	13 10½	14 3
Taylors (Cash Chemists), Lon- don 6% Cum. Pref. ...	17 6	16 0	17 0
Do. (C. C.) Trust 6% Cum. Pref. ...	17 7	16 0	17 0
Unilever ...	164 9	146 0	162 6
United Glass, 5s. ...	17 0	16 0	16 6
Vitamins, 5s. ...	17 0	12 10	16 0
Whites (Timothy) & Taylors, 5s. ...	24 6	22 0	24 3
Do. 7½% Cum. Pref. ...	22 3	20 3	20 9
Willows Francis, 2s. 6d. ...	9 6	6 6	7 0
Yardley & Co. "A," 4s. ...	38 3	30 6	37 6

† 1960 figures. xd ex dividend. * adjusted.

STATEMENT BY ASSOCIATION

THE Association of British Pharmaceutical Industry, commenting on the Cohen Committee Report on Classification in Category S (see p. 371), states "This report is most discouraging to those pharmaceutical manufacturers who carry out research and development and who make important contributions to our export trade. As was pointed out in the reservation, the strength and prosperity of the industry depend on the sale of branded goods of quality whose names and those of their manufacturers enjoy a world-wide reputation. The Hinchliffe Committee on Cost of Prescribing recommended that 'the conditions which favour profits for research, such as patent rights, the publishing of proprietary names and the price agreement with the Ministry of Health should be accepted.' By implication, the restrictions on prescribing which doctors are now asked to accept cut across this recommendation. They can only result in slowing down the rate of therapeutic advance and in making this country increasingly dependent on imported drugs."

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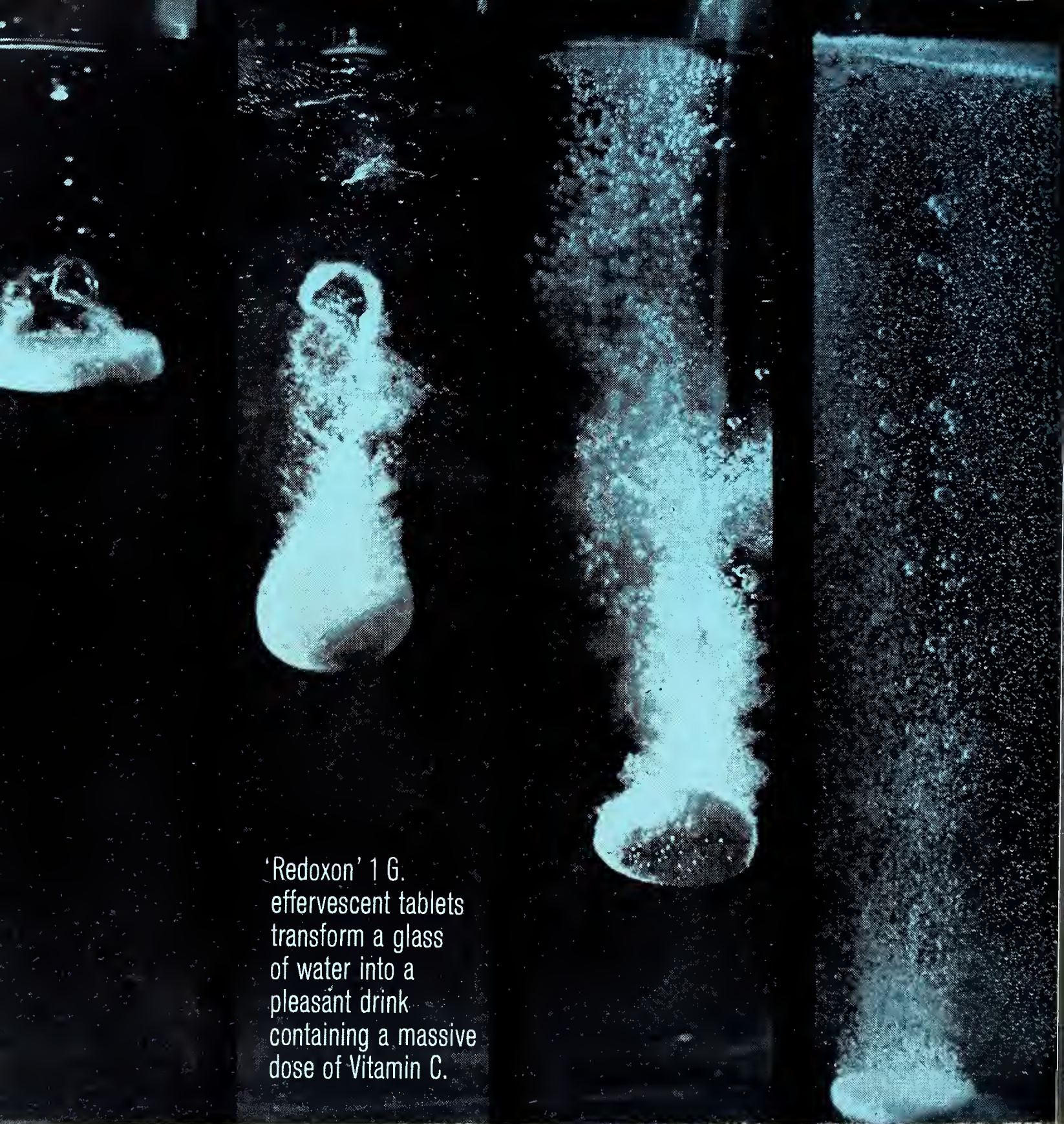


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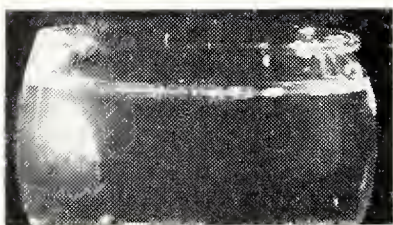
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J104

A History of the BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE-2: THE YEARS 1873-75

E. H. SHIELDS

MR H. B. Brady, Newcastle-on-Tyne, was in the chair for a second time when the Conference met at Bradford on September 16, 1873. An increase in the number of delegates was noted, but the *C. & D.* reported with regret that local interest in the occasion was smaller than anticipated. There was a pleasant exchange of courtesies with the American Pharmaceutical Association, then in session at Richmond, Virginia, and an album of photographs of eminent American pharmacists had been entrusted to the care of Mr. W. V. Morgan, one of the proprietors of the *C. & D.*, who had been recently travelling in the States (it was actually delivered on the following day). Mr. Brady had initiated the idea, following a previous trip, when his collection of photographs of British pharmacists had been greatly appreciated.

The report of the executive committee, presented by the junior secretary (Mr. F. Baden Bengier), disclosed increasing expenses that could only be met by an increased subscription. Previously Dr. Attfield had resisted such a proposal, but he was now obliged to agree to an annual levy of 7s. 6d., which was later confirmed by a unanimous vote. Membership remained fairly steady at about 2,000, the sixty-one new members just about making up for the persistent "defaulters." The fund established by Mr. Hyde Hills could henceforward be used not only for local libraries at Conference meeting-places but also for grants in aid of original research. No application for a grant had at that time been received, but there was no lack of suggestions—over 200 subjects, in fact, had been listed and still more were forthcoming. The editor of the Year-Book had been appointed quinologist to the Indian Government, and applications for the vacancy were invited. Hitherto the time and place of Conference meetings had automatically coincided with those of the British Association, which would be in Belfast in 1874. Inquiries had indicated that the rivalry then existing between the Association of Licentiate Apothecaries of Ireland and the Druggists would not be conducive to general harmony. Later in the meeting it was decided to accept the invitation of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society to make use of the facilities of Bloomsbury Square

numerous phosphates, phosphides and "fancy modes of administration of phosphorus itself in pills, capsules, oil or ethereal tincture." Podophyllin, leptandrin, *Prunus virginiana*, *Actaea racemosa* and *Veratrum viride* were new remedies from America, whilst the compilers of the U.S.P. were finding more virtue in certain indigenous British plants than we did ourselves. Mr. Brady promised to deal with the cinchona question "in as few words as may be" (always an ominous prelude) but eventually apologised for the length of the section, pleading that even brevity must not be courted at the expense of intelligibility. Mr. Brady could never allow himself to be unintelligible. In educational



Mr. Thos. B. Groves



Mr. T. Hyde Hills

affairs he considered that, "with its extended powers and large income, with the halo about it of good work accomplished in past years," the Pharmaceutical Society should concern itself with post-graduate work and leave such things as the preliminary examination and training courses for the "Minor" to others. The Conference was dedicated to the advancement of pharmacy in this country, whereas recent changes in official policy could only promote a dull, low mediocrity. "We are to have our lectures served up in a concentrated form—a five months' course guaranteed equal to ten according to the old formula. Our old acquaintance 'cram' to the front once more, but this time by permission and under the especial patronage of the Pharmaceutical Society." As for the preliminary examination, present papers "suggest a constituency composed of the idle scholars of a village charity school" rather than boys with a grammar school education. Comparison with conditions in both France and Germany provided a picture that could be studied with profit. The obituary of the year included two men of outstanding qualities—John Cargill Brough in this country and Edward Parrish in America. "The services of the late editor of our Year-Book it is scarcely possible to overrate. The scheme of the Conference was one which coincided exactly with the bent of his own mind. He came among us at our first meeting known only by name as the editor of *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, and the objects of the Conference had the unswerving support of the journal which he directed." The name of Edward Parrish was well-

An Anglo-American Pharmacopœia ?

In his opening address Mr. Brady reviewed the work of the first decade and claimed that it had contributed much to the passage and smooth working of the 1868 Pharmacy Act. During that period the British Pharmacopœia had been launched in 1864 and more creditably relaunched in 1867, and it was interesting, he said, to compare German experience in the same field. Before 1865 there had been nine pharmacopœias in the area corresponding to the modern Germany, and the first attempt at unification had been a failure. It was not until 1872 that a Pharmacopœia Germanica became possible. Was it too much to hope for a fusion of the B.P. and the United States Pharmacopœia, for the use of two great nations, speaking the same language and otherwise closely connected? Salient changes in medical practice included the use of chloral (a chemical curiosity at the Exeter meeting only four years earlier), the introduction of carbolic acid as an antiseptic, the development of

known to everybody and he was one of the first honorary members of the Conference.

The "ordinary business" of the meeting ranged widely, from the suggestion of a sign to mark unusual doses in prescriptions, through urinary examinations, the composition of the air in sewers and drains, and the characteristics of the aconitines, to the microscopic examination of starches. The first subject was in the news, a chemist having recently been censured by a coroner's jury for refusing to dispense a prescription calling for half an ounce of tincture of digitalis in a draught. The prescriber was unknown to the pharmacist, and there were unusual features in the case which, apparently, gave ample justification for declining responsibility. (The telephone was still a few years ahead.) The discussion indicated that many members had faced similar difficulties and some curious prescriptions were disclosed. Eventually it was recommended that medical men should be respectfully urged to initial any unusual dose, sign all prescriptions in full, and always give their address. On the Continent it was then customary to mark such doses thus (!) but the Conference preferred the initials. Mr. T. B. Groves, Weymouth, continued his version of what he called the "battle of the aconitines" and unconsciously conveyed something of the intense pleasure derived from his little laboratory. The Conference signified its approval of the man and his work by electing him the next president.

In preparation for the London meeting, the executive committee—or perhaps it would be truer to say Professor Attfield—resolved to make a vigorous appeal for new members. The increased subscription had provided a surplus of £100, and it was used to circularise every chemist and druggist on the register who had not yet seen the light. About 500 responded, and £200 was thus contributed to the funds of the Conference. The effort was in addition to systematic reminders to defaulters, some of whom had been approached many times. The number withdrawing as a result of the higher subscription was estimated at 100, but the numerous defaulters were a thorn in the Professor's side. How anyone who had enjoyed the privileges of membership and had actually had a copy of the Year-Book in his hand could ever forego such inestimable advantages seemed to him incomprehensible. His postal and personal campaigns during the first half of 1874 only succeeded in reducing the 600 defaulters to 325, of whom more than one-third owed for more than two years. With great regret, those last were removed from the list.

There had been eight applicants for the post of editor of the Year-Book and the committee decided to appoint Mr. Louis Siebold, lecturer at the school of pharmacy of the Manchester Chemists' Association. The first grants in aid of research from the Bell-Hills Fund were authorised—£5 to Mr. A. W. Gerrard to defray the cost of materials to be employed on work on the official and other plasters; £10 to Mr. T. B. Groves for expenses incurred in further studies on the aconitines; and £10 to Dr. C. R. A. Wright, a lecturer in St. Mary's Hospital Medical School, working on alkaloidal chemistry.

First London Meeting

The founders of the Conference had emphasised that it should be held *in the provinces*. The first meeting in the metropolis was therefore something of an innovation, and the Pharmaceutical Society did everything possible to honour the occasion. With such a president as Mr. T. Hyde Hills (1873-76) it could not have been otherwise, for he felt that the Society and the Conference were one. In his opening address Mr. Groves explained the reasons for the innovation and referred with sympathy and understanding to the difficulties under which their colleagues in Ireland were working. He was pained and puzzled by the obvious lack of interest in the Major examination; less than 10 per cent. of the successful Minor candidates were proceeding to the higher diploma. In disliking the new look of the Society's School of Pharmacy, with its abbreviated courses and more

superficial training, he was at one with his predecessor, Mr. Brady. Already they were beginning to look back to the 1840's as a "golden age which has, alas! passed away." What was really wanted was a chartered and endowed College that would not have to compete with the proprietary schools and the professional crammers. One of the latter had recently had the temerity to print a circular informing students that his lectures would "review each subject thoroughly and point out the various tricks and artifices employed to pluck candidates." The Adulteration Act was about to be revised, but at the moment the existing provisions were being applied with more zeal than discretion, often on flimsy evidence and from a totally inadequate analytical service. Competent analysts with the necessary commercial knowledge were scarce, and some recent appointments were based on a three months' course in chemistry, undertaken in one case after selection.

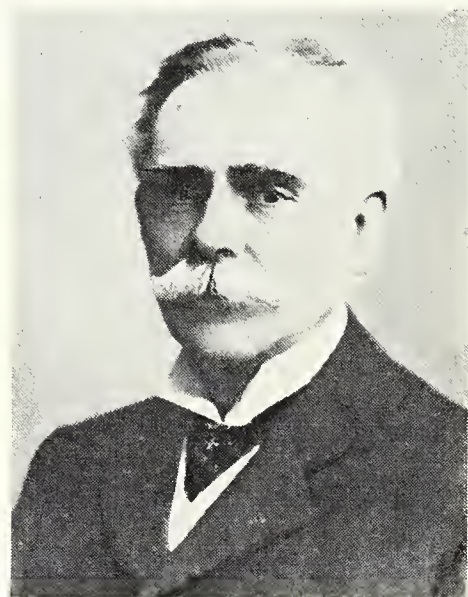
Some interesting facts were given of the "patent" medicine trade, though Mr. Groves strongly disapproved of that aspect of the business. In the year ending March 31, 1873, stamp duty had been paid on 12,731,753 packages, an increase of over a million on the previous year. The revenue therefrom amounted to £95,812, and a further £7,283 came from vendors' licence fees.

Conception of an International Pharmacopœia

The idea of an international pharmacopœia had been raised in Paris and it was to be welcomed, provided that the number of drugs to be included was kept to a minimum and the scheme in general made as simple as possible. Their French friends were inclined to over-elaboration. In one matter, however, those friends were to be congratulated: they had defeated a proposal to subordinate pharmacy to medicine in the French army.

During the year the Conference had lost three distinguished members, Henry Deane (its first president), George Dymond, at the early age of forty-four, and Thomas N. R. Morson, the "first manufacturer in this country of many of the rarer chemicals."

The first paper was by Dr. J. E. de Vrij, Holland, on tests for cinchona barks. Dr. de Vrij twitted the British government for introducing cinchona cultivation to India but refusing to admit its products to the B.P. His own was in much the same position. Mr. Broughton, a chemist employed by the Indian authorities, explained that all the barks used in India were extracted in the green state, and the whole of the alkaloids precipitated together. No attempt was made to separate the quinine, as they were satisfied, after some 4,000 medical tests, that cinchonidine was almost, if not quite, equal to quinine as a febrifuge. Mr. Charles Umney was specially interested in fluid extracts of cinchona. He considered the B.P. process quite out of date and extremely wasteful, two-fifths of the alkaloids remaining unextracted. Indian barks could, he considered, be as good as the South American. Mr. Giles, Clifton, Bristol, spoke of his difficulty in obtaining really good barks for extraction purposes. He often had to test half a dozen samples before buying. He



Mr. Charles Umney

believed cinchona bark to be "not only valuable in itself but infinitely more valuable than quinine, and no greater mistake has been made than in confining attention to quinine and rejecting all the other alkaloids." The ideal pharmaceutical preparation would exhibit cinchona bark *minus* the woody fibre.

Dr. de Vrij also had a paper on pomegranate root bark which led to some remarkable statements on the extent of tape-worm infestation in Great Britain. The author put it down to a partiality for underdone meat. Mr. Stoddart, Bristol, went a stage further and attributed it to indulgence in raw meat. That was common in Bristol, he said, and he had seen boys employed in a butcher's shop cut off bits of meat and eat them. A physician at the Bristol infirmary interested in the subject had used extract of male fern, asking patients to bring along the results of treatment on a certain morning. "There was something like two buckets full of tape-worms." In view of the number of remedies, the president thought it remarkable that the tape-worm should continue to exist.

Even for a pharmacist, Mr. Stoddart was unusually versatile. He read a paper introducing a new "Horsley" lactometer, specially marked so as to indicate the amount of fat in milk and to facilitate the estimations of casein, sugar and salts. A member thought that some of his results were high, and Mr. Stoddart urbanely replied that the sample in question was from one of his Alderney cows, milked by himself. Dr. Redwood queried the possibility of expert substitution of other and less desirable fats. "Certainly not by cheaper materials and there could be no point in using more expensive fats" came the prompt response. The matter was raised again on the following day, and Mr. Stoddart was able to show that he had used the instrument to analyse his breakfast milk and butter. Criticism was temporarily silenced, though Dr. Redwood remained sceptical.

Mr. A. W. Gerrard gave a comprehensive report on the official plasters, based on his experience at University College Hospital. Some of his methods and apparatus were legacies from his predecessor, Mr. W. Martindale, and there are signs that, even in 1874, the advent of a prescription for a plaster was not hailed with unfeigned delight. Mr. Martindale had left the speaker an ingenious machine for the job but members were warned that they must expect to spoil the first fifty yards. The president said that he did not much believe in any plaster himself, except—and here there is some conflict of evidence: the *C. & D.* reporter heard the words "plaster of Paris" and laughter from the audience; the Year-Book has it as "*emplastrum cantharidis*."

Four papers testified to the interest in, and suspicion of, the keeping properties of hydrocyanic acid under normal dispensing conditions. Mr. Groves had a further note on his aconitines, with co-operation from Messrs. Hopkin & Williams and from Dr. C. R. A. Wright, and the president's brother (Mr. Henry Groves, then resident in Florence), spoke of the medicinal plants in popular use in Tuscany.

A Social Side

It was a pleasant meeting on the social side. Members were entertained to luncheon each day by the local committee in the Upper Rooms at 17 Bloomsbury Square. The dinner at the Terminus Hotel, Cannon Street, was well attended, and 127 ladies and gentlemen enjoyed a trip along the Thames Valley to Cliveden Woods and Maidenhead, with a *C. & D.* special Conference report, complete to the previous evening, to enliven the outward rail journey from town. An exhibition of pharmaceutical products at the "Square" was in charge of Mr. E. M. Holmes, a new name in these annals but destined for international repute. Eucalyptus in various forms was hailed as one of the hopes of modern medicine and M. Limousin displayed his new "*cachets médicamenteux*."

The Conference of 1875, meeting at Bristol on August 24, faithfully reflected the pharmaceutical year, a good year in many ways but saddened most grievously by the loss

of that prince of pharmacists, Daniel Hanbury, "in the prime of life, the very plenitude of his powers and height of usefulness" to quote Mr. T. B. Groves, who was again in the chair. To the end, Mr. Hanbury had been as accessible and as free from vanity as when a student in the Bloomsbury Square laboratories. Members were fortunate in possessing such a worthy memorial as "*Pharmacographia*."

Membership Up and Funds Substantial

The executive committee was able to announce with some satisfaction the results of Professor Attfield's missionary zeal. During the year he had received 2,328 subscriptions from a total membership of about 2,750, and the treasurer (Mr. Schacht) had a balance in hand of £239. Moreover the Conference was attracting attention in some unexpected quarters; any society in the world would be honoured by the names of Professor Schorlemmer, Manchester, and Dr. Odling, Oxford, on its roll. They had come forward recently in the ordinary way, without any prior approach, and it was evidently a delight to acknowledge such significant seven-and-sixpences.



Professor T. Redwood



Mr. W. Martindale

Mr. Groves was pleased to renew the fraternal companionship with the British Association. In London they had been sustained by the timely and generous help of the Pharmaceutical Society, but it was doubtful if they could as yet stand alone, even in a city such as Bristol "where good pharmacists abound." He welcomed the new Wolverhampton Association, and gave it some good advice on local branch strategy. The fact that the preliminary examinations of the Society were to be in the hands of the College of Preceptors was all to the good. The idea of earlier, if not exactly early closing was receiving more attention. Unlike the publican, the chemist "rarely earns after nine o'clock the cost of the gas he burns." Mr. Groves advocated the installation at Bloomsbury Square of a small laboratory to act as a model which any chemist might usefully follow in his own premises. Shortage of room was often a difficulty, but even that could be surmounted, quite literally, by raising the roof, as he himself had done at Weymouth. There had been an international pharmaceutical congress at St. Petersburg which had apparently wasted a good deal of time before coming to the question of standards for drugs, and had then tried to do too much too quickly, thus "postponing indefinitely the achievement of the universal pharmacopœia."

The drugs of the year were jaborandi and salicylic acid, and it was reasonable to prophesy permanent niches for them. He pleaded, however, for a sufficient number of competent physiologists to investigate and report on the action of new remedies, and so save doctors and pharmacists from another condurango, thrust forward without any justification. A true appreciation of jaborandi had been usefully aided by the work of Conference members—Mr. Holmes in establishing precise identity of source, Mr. Martindale by bold experiments on himself, and Mr. Gerrard in the

extraction of pilocarpine. Salicylic acid had already been tried by Mr. Lister as a possible rival to carbolic, but found "scarcely equal" for wound dressings.

New names in the list of contributors included Mr. J. C. Thresh. Buxton, who reported on the magnesium carbonates of commerce, and Mr. C. T. Kingzett, who was engaged in researches in the limited oxidation of certain essential oils. Mr. Stoddart again exhibited his versatility by describing the nature of the rocks of the Bristol district, claiming that they could furnish good specimens of fifteen out of the twenty-three metals mentioned in the B.P. He also stood up manfully for the Horsley lactometer, which had been attacked as unreliable by Mr. A. H. Allen, of Sheffield. The president congratulated Mr. Charles Umney on his further contribution to improvements in the next B.P. by his work on lithium citrate. Mr. Gerrard explained his methods of extraction of pilocarpine from jaborandi, and how he came to give it its name, thanks to a hint from Mr. Holmes, who preferred it to "jaborandine." The subject of jaborandi in general was well covered in the Year-book abstracts of current literature. In a different field there was a note from the *American Pharmaceutical Journal* on "chlorinated alkalies as a test for morphia and other proximate principles"

by Henry S. Wellcome, another new name of some significance that was to become a permanent feature in the realm of pharmacy throughout the world.

Introduction to Cocaine

A notable event of the year was recorded in a long extract from the *British Medical Journal* in the volume for 1876. Sir Robert Christison, experimenting on himself, had obtained first-hand experience of the effects of a new and possibly useful drug by chewing the leaves of *Erythroxylon coca*. He gave a vivid description of its power to overcome fatigue, instancing comparable walks taken with and without the drug. During the autumn holidays, he had ascended Ben Vorlich from Loch Earn on two occasions, using 40 and 90 grains respectively. Immediate results were good but Sir Robert was careful to add "I can say nothing of what may or may not happen if it be used habitually." Another report, quoted from the *Lancet*, was much less enthusiastic. Interest in salicylic acid was well maintained, and a welcome was given to a comparative newcomer, gelsemium, "rapidly coming into favour for neuralgic toothache."

(To be concluded, No. 1 of the series was published in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, June 25, 1960.)

ANY BUSINESS QUESTIONS ?

My age is fifty-nine and I am married. I am employed but shall not receive a pension arising from my employment. I am considering either :

- (a) a ten-year endowment policy with profits, or
- (b) a deferred annuity approved under Sections 22 of the Finance Act, 1956.

I would be glad if you would advise me as between (a) or (b). Any other advice in this connection would be appreciated.

As you are married, it may be that an endowment policy with profits would be desirable. It must, however, be noted that entry into life assurance at fifty-nine years of age gives rise to a relatively high annual premium, especially with a short term of ten years in view. A deferred annuity would give compound interest, but at a somewhat low per cent. per annum. In the event of death, the endowment policy would mature with accumulated profits but the deferred annuity capital sum paid would be returnable with interest. The premiums on endowment assurance would rank for relief from income tax (two-fifths with certain over-riding limits) but not from surtax. No tax is payable on the matured sum. There would be no tax allowance on the purchase of the deferred annuity, and the interest portion included in the annuities received in due course would be liable to tax. The choice is a matter of circumstances and needs. A deferred annuity gives a guaranteed income by way of annuity. Perhaps, a retirement annuity policy plus a dependent's policy may also be considered. The premiums would still be relatively high, and no loan could be obtained on the security of the retirement policy; but tax and surtax relief would be given on the whole retirement premium and life assurance relief computed on the dependent's policy premium. The retirement annuity would rank as taxable income, but the income would presumably then be low. The question of earnings is important in weighing up the whole position.

I am a director of an associated company which my fellow-directors and myself want to wind up. The company is dormant. There are no assets and only one small liability (covered by cash at bank). Would liquidation be a simple matter ?

In the circumstances, voluntary liquidation should be effected inexpensively and fairly quickly. A declaration of solvency (that is, a statement that, in their opinion, the company would be able to pay the company's debts in full within twelve months) must be made and filed by the directors (a majority if more than two). A winding-up resolution is also required within five weeks of the declaration, otherwise a fresh declaration is required. The liquidator is usually appointed in that resolution. Notice of the resolution and

liquidator's appointment have to be published in the *London Gazette*, and a copy of the resolution(s) filed with the registrar. There is the formality of advertisement regarding possible creditors and, after the affairs are wound up, an account is laid before general meeting (notice of which is also gazetted) and filed with the Registrar. Three months later the company is formally dissolved and its name deleted from the register. The books are disposed of as directed by extraordinary resolution.

I hope to be able to rent the next-door premises and subsequently enlarge my present small shop. Assuming I provide you with some sort of plan of the premises, could you advise me on the claims I may make against revenue for repairs, renewals and decorations ?

REPAIRS and maintenance of premises occupied for the purpose of trade, etc., are allowable items of expenditure for taxation purposes, but any element of improvement or outlay of a capital nature is disallowed. Expenditure, including decoration, laid out before a shop or extension is opened would normally be considered as being in the nature of capital expenditure and not be allowed as a chargeable expense. Capital allowances may be claimable on certain items such as fixtures and fittings, etc., but the inspector of taxes would not grant capital allowances on a shopfront or for putting in a new floor in a newly acquired shop or extension. Any cost of demolishing a wall, etc., would also be treated as a capital charge and disallowable although, if the present shop were decorated or repairs or renewals undertaken therein, there should be no difficulty in obtaining relief for that part of the expenditure.

Compensation has been agreed payable to this company under an agreement we have signed whereby we are to vacate our premises by a stated date. The premises are required for a development scheme now under way. Would the company be liable to taxation on such compensation and can such compensation be distributed ?

THE agreement referred to appears essentially to be a disposal of the balance of the term for which the company has the right to hold the premises. In the writer's opinion the proceeds receivable would not be taxable, being in effect a capital receipt. The "compensation" may be absorbed in the profit and loss account if the constitution of the company does not disallow that, but if it is distributed as say, directors' fees, it would be subject to tax in the same manner as other remuneration. Dividends may be paid out of capital profits by way of a "capital bonus," free of tax, provided that treatment is not prohibited by the company's memorandum and articles of association. The amount available for such a bonus must remain after the accounts of the company as a whole have been reviewed.

"OPEN SHOP"

AN UNSCRIPTED COMMENTARY ON THE
SPECIAL PROBLEMS OF THE PHARMACIST
IN RETAIL PRACTICE

E. C. TENNER



REPLYING to a letter from an Executive Council which had pointed out how unfair the increased prescription charge was to many of the chronic sick, the Ministry of Health wrote "As the Council will be aware, where there is a regular and continuing need for medicaments it is within the doctor's discretion to prescribe quantities sufficient for a reasonably long period. Only the doctor can say what would be a reasonable interval in a particular case, but it may well be that the amount that would be payable over a period can in this way be much reduced." Here we are treated to the exhibition of a Government department suggesting to taxpayers how to attempt to nullify the effects of that Government's own unpopular "tax on prescribed medicine."

Having examined my dispensing figures for March, I am of the opinion that the number of items dispensed has been reduced by about 15 per cent, by the increased charge. At the same time I have noted that many March prescriptions were written for at least double the amounts usually prescribed before the increase in the charge. That fact is impressed on me by the frequency with which I now have to count out 200 tablets, a quite exceptional occurrence before March 1. An increase in the consumption of larger medicine bottles is also in evidence. If the doctors accustom themselves to following the Ministry's suggestion, the final result will not be a reduced drug bill.

When the national figures are available the statisticians will tell us exactly what has happened, but it seems clear now that the increased charge was not intended to reduce the drug bill but to be a political step away from the original conception of a health service paid for entirely or mainly out of Treasury funds, and towards State-subsidised medicine, with the Government able to reduce the subsidy still further when it wished. The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain having set its face resolutely against the Government's prescription charge for sound professional reasons, one can appreciate the difficult position in which a secretary of that Society, who is a Member of Parliament and a supporter of Government policies, must find himself. Modern parliamentary parties do not seem to favour the development of personalities like those of Jacob Bell and Sir William Glyn Jones. It seemed to me that certain well-briefed Opposition Members of Parliament gave the House more purposefully the picture of pharmacy's hostility to the charge and the underlying professional reasons. Whatever the position may have been before, it is difficult to see how it now advantages the Society to have one of its chief officials sitting in the Houses of Parliament.

Dispensing Proprietary Medicines

The Pharmaceutical Council is asking for comment upon its draft statement on the dispensing of proprietaries. A first reading of the statement gives me the impression that the Council is giving no clear rulings at all except that: "All medicines should carry in an appropriate place a dispensing label"; "any literature supplied with the (original) pack should be removed unless needed for the proper use of the preparation by the patient"; and "paper bags and skillets: these should not be used." I noted with interest that the dispensing label should bear the date of dispensing. Practically every other proposal in the statement is carefully qualified with the words "If this is not

practicable. . . ." The preambulatory paragraphs are themselves qualified with the declarations: "It should be made clear that such procedures can only be for general guidance"; and "a rule should be observed unless there is a good reason to the contrary, that is, a reason which the profession would support." I also noted, and with regret, that the Council did not define what was and was not "practicable" nor state what reasons the profession would support.

Having looked forward to a definite lead from the Council in the direction of professional dispensing I am greatly disappointed by this statement. It shies away from decision and attempts to face both ways. It is not difficult to imagine that overweight has been given in this statement to the vested interests of proprietary manufacturers, who seem gradually to be transferring to their balance sheets dispensing profits that went originally into the pockets of the dispensing chemist, who now exists on the narrow margins allowed by the cheese-paring national Treasury via the Ministry of Health. I should have thought that the Council could at least have been dogmatic on the question of wrapping. But they say: "All medicines should be wrapped in the traditional manner or otherwise supplied in a form of covering suitable for delivery." Here the Council is apparently giving the green light to what my father, a Ph.C. of the old school, would have called "oilshop" wrapping, because they do not explain what "suitable for delivery" means. In my opinion it is perfectly practicable to maintain traditional wrapping in white paper with red sealing wax for all dispensed medicines. The only difference I allow in my pharmacy is that, instead of sealing each container separately in white paper and tying several wrapped containers together with pink string, I now often wrap smaller containers like tablet bottles in with medicine bottles and seal only one white parcel. If the parcel is too large for a single demy sheet then two parcels are made up and tied together with red string. We could have expected the Council to stand firm on that important question of the professional presentation of medicine. Of course it is trying when one's carefully prepared parcel of medicine is burst open by a suspicious patient who will not believe that he has been given his correct medicine unless he can see it.

Training in Prescription Writing

Like most other chemist contractors to the National Health Service, I find that doctors seem less and less capable of writing a *proper* and complete prescription, even on an EC10 form, where such a task is reduced to the absolute minimum of effort. After much experience I have come to the conclusion that medical students are not taught properly how to use one of their most important weapons against illness, namely, their prescription pad. I may be wrong but I believe (in my ignorance if I am wrong) that hospital pharmacists in teaching hospitals are usually responsible for that part of the medical curriculum. Since dispensing conditions in and out of hospital are so vitally different, and since the majority of medical students practise outside hospital most of their lives, from everyone's point of view it would be better if the art of writing prescriptions were taught by pharmacists who have first-hand knowledge everyday of the errors and omissions of doctors' prescriptions.

Pharmacy Students' Annual Conference

STRENGTHENING THE LINK BETWEEN SCHOOLS OF PHARMACY

THIRTY students representing eleven schools of pharmacy attended the annual conference of the British Pharmaceutical Students' Association in Leicester, April 3-7. The apathy in some schools (seven sent no delegate) was certainly not apparent among those present.

Nationalistic Issues

A test of members' interest in Association affairs was "planted" in motions, submitted by the executive committee, that Scotland and Wales should no longer each be guaranteed an executive seat — a privilege denied the English. In fiery resistance to that proposition, MR. I. PHILLIPS, Cardiff (Wales's representative) made it clear such a move would be detrimental to the Association's present state of membership. The motions were defeated.

MR. P. HUGHES, Liverpool, submitted the report of a working party set up at the 1960 conference to investigate executive committee efficiency. The party's first recommendation was that time and money would be saved by reducing executive membership to president, treasurer, general secretary and liaison secretary to the International Pharmaceutical Students' Federation. The motion was rejected, despite a significant speech by MR. HAYCOCKS (The Square) who stressed the risk that the British Pharmaceutical Students' Association might find itself with no English member of executive. MISS JUDITH-ANNE BOATH, Glasgow, urged that a Scottish representative—he was not present—should endeavour to visit the colleges he represented.

A recommendation that the Pharmaceutical Society, other professional bodies, and pharmaceutical firms should be contacted to secure their co-operation, met with the comment from Mr. A. J. Bailey (president and conference chairman) that such a clause was already in the Association's constitution. MR. HUGHES: "Contact should not refer solely to begging letters." The recommendation was approved.

Other proposals accepted were that the venue of the conference should be arranged two years in advance, and that the first action of the newly appointed executive should be to formulate a general policy within the framework of the Association's constitution, using as a basis all relevant resolutions adopted since 1945.

A list of those resolutions had been read out earlier by Mr. J. M. W. Vicary (executive) and the meeting had decided which were still "relevant." A committee comprising Messrs. Vicary, Hughes and M. J. S. Burden, Leicester, was appointed to draw up the composite policy statement. Mr. Burden later presented the statement to the meeting and it was accepted with a few amendments. THE CHAIRMAN said a copy would be forwarded to each branch with the conference minutes.

MR. M. HURRLE (executive) reported that Mr. Vicary and he had discussed with the Guild of Public Pharmacists the question of placing post-graduate

students in hospitals. Certain proposals would, if approved by the meeting, be forwarded to the Guild for consideration. MR. C. HART, Chelsea, described the proposals as quite the most valuable to have emerged from the B.P.S.A. for some time; and they were approved unanimously.

In lengthy discussions on the Association's activities within the International Pharmaceutical Students' Federation, THE CHAIRMAN proposed an executive motion "that the B.P.S.A. delegate at the coming I.P.S.F. conference should challenge any resistance to Northern Ireland's application for full membership and, if defeated, B.P.S.A. should withdraw from the Federation." He explained that Northern Ireland had repeatedly been unsuccessful in her attempts to gain election to I.P.S.F. International committees that had been sitting since 1956 to investigate the problem but had failed to announce any findings that threw public light on the matter. MR. PHILLIPS suggested as an alternative that B.P.S.A. should offer to Northern Ireland one of its two places at I.P.S.F. MR. M. JAMES, Sunderland, agreed, adding that while B.P.S.A. should support the cause of Northern Ireland, it should not allow the issue to influence its own membership of I.P.S.A. He proposed "That this conference rescind the executive decision and direct the delegate to the next I.P.S.F. conference to support by all reasonable means the admittance of Northern Ireland as a member with full voting rights." The motion, seconded by MR. BURDEN, was carried. MR. PHILLIPS's formal motion to offer Northern Ireland a place on its delegation was carried unanimously.

Internationalism

Business relating to the I.P.S.F. had commenced with the liaison secretary's report. MISS ANNE SAVAGE said that twenty-four students from Britain and two from Northern Ireland had attended the 1960 study tour in Stockholm. She hoped a more representative group from British colleges would attend this year's conference at Munich (September 1-10). As chairman for student exchange, Miss Savage reported that six British students went abroad in 1960; that had been made possible by the co-operation of an equal number of British pharmacists who had agreed to act as hosts to foreign students. She hoped that Britain would offer to act as host to I.P.S.F. for a future study tour or conference, adding that any previous offer had always been accepted. Support was unanimous for a motion proposed by MR. J. LIS (The Square), "That B.P.S.A. invite the International Pharmaceutical Students' Federation to hold their 1963 conference in Britain." Mr. Haycock's proposal that the conference should be held in London was also carried unanimously. MR. P. E. BILES, Sunderland, proposed, and it was carried, that Mr. Haycocks should be chairman of the committee arranging the conference. Other members appointed to the committee were: the Misses

Savage and Marilyn Pidoux, Chelsea. A treasurer would be appointed later. It was decided to make the committee directly responsible to I.P.S.F., and that the Association should not hold itself responsible for any financial loss incurred by the conference. That was subsequently modified on a motion by MR. M. ALLEN, Bradford, "That the conference participant's fee of one I.P.S.F. delegate be paid by B.P.S.A., subject to the approval of the executive."

The word "membership" proved troublesome at more than one stage during the conference. Difficulty first arose during discussion to evolve a fair method of selecting observers for I.P.S.F. functions. THE CHAIRMAN said the executive had ruled that an applicant should already be a B.P.S.A. "individual" member, and not "send his 5s. at the same time." MISS SAVAGE said, in support: "You should be a good working member of your Association before going abroad to represent your country." MR. HART, challenging the ruling, said "If a student is only a 'constituent' member, and the B.P.S.A. representative at his college is not active, the student may not be aware that individual membership exists." The membership secretary commented that some colleges did not support B.P.S.A. in either capacity "but when it comes to an I.P.S.F. conference, that is a nice holiday." MISS SAVAGE: "I am often asked 'what does individual membership offer?' It does offer this advantage with regard to I.P.S.F." MR. HART: "We should welcome all students with open arms." Eventually the challengers carried the day and the executive's ruling was expunged from the minutes.

The original discussion (on selection of observers for I.P.S.F. functions) was then continued. It entered a phase of proposal, amendment, counter-amendment and counter-counter-amendment, was interrupted by a temporary suspension of standing orders, and was finally ironed out.

Block Votes?

Once provoked on the delicate question of individual (5s.) versus constituent (1s.) membership, the conference suffered extreme pains at the hands of conflicting regiments. An executive motion "That the block vote system be introduced into the B.P.S.A. constitution" arrived with THE CHAIRMAN'S comment: "This may be one of the most important motions ever put forward." In principle, the system prevents a large attendance of local representatives from dominating the proceedings. He then explained the system: "Each delegate will be given a number of votes equivalent to the number of individual members at the college; constituent members do not count." MR. BILES suggested the executive should be given a chance to reconsider its interpretation of the system. MR. JAMES, agreeing: "Let us throw it back, or we'll be in a greater morass." The resolution was defeated.

(To be concluded)

Debate on Eire Poisons Bill

COMMITTEE STAGE PASSED ; REPORT STAGE ORDERED

Concluded from THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, April 8, 1961

SPEAKING to an amendment in his name, that at least one of the pharmacists appointed should have a special knowledge and experience of the application of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1934, to hospital practice, **DR. N. BROWNE** said it seemed to him that the Pharmaceutical Society had taken great pains, with considerable success, to ensure that the use of drugs would be exercised in a most careful way. By the measure of control they had achieved he thought the large-scale abuse of dangerous drugs had been avoided to a considerable extent. He did not think the Society had taken into account, to the extent they might, the considerable change in recent years in the use of dangerous drugs caused by the marked expansion in the hospital services. He did not think they had extended the meticulous supervision of the storage and use of drugs to hospital practice that they had to ordinary medical practice. While it was true that many hospitals had introduced their own system and regulations for the control of drugs, he suspected that there were a number of hospitals, possibly the smaller ones, in which there was not this same respect or fear of the drugs which were used in practice, particularly in regard to human beings.

"I am afraid that the same stringent precautions are not exercised, and for that reason I think that a chemist with special experience in hospital practice would be a useful addition to the council. The chemist primarily experienced in hospital practice is as different in practice from the chemist in ordinary practice outside as is a dispensary doctor from a specialist, or a specialist from a medical officer of health. I think the pharmacist, with his special experience, would be a help to this Council."

Changes Since D.D. Act

Dr. Browne said that, since the Dangerous Drugs Act was introduced, things had changed very much. One had not only the different groups of opium derivatives, but one had the new synthetic, sedative, pain-killing soporific type of drugs, all tremendously increased and under the control of a hospital chemist. "Are they under the control of the hospital chemist to anything like the same extent as they are under the chemist outside? It seems to me it is important that somebody must have ultimate and absolute responsibility. The ordering, storing and issuing of drugs should be all related to one individual person, and I think the hospital pharmacist is that person."

The speaker added that how that was to be done without offending the various other interests in the hospital was a matter for the Council. Many practical points would come up, not readily obvious to anybody who did not work in a hospital, in regard to which a pharmacist with hospital experience could be of great help.

It was a fact that, in a hospital, it had been shown that the incidence of drug addiction was probably highest among members of the medical profession, and was high, relatively, among members of the nursing profession. That seemed to suggest that there was a case for a rather more stringent supervision and control of drugs in hospitals. If the best judges of that matter were the Pharmaceutical Society, they had not, to his knowledge, drawn up anything like the same stringent regulations for the use of drugs in hospital practice as they had done for outside practice.

Wanted a Uniform System

The Council should make as one of its first tasks the establishment of some kind of uniform system to be adopted by all hospitals for the use and control of drugs, and that the same system of inspection should be established and accepted by the hospitals using those dangerous drugs. It would be greatly assisted by having a person with considerable experience of as many forms as possible of the application of the Dangerous Drugs Acts in hospital practice.

MR. MACENTEE said the amendment (withdrawn), was rather outside the general intention of the Bill. Was it not a matter to be dealt with under the Dangerous Drugs Act? When the Council came to consider the question of appointments, it might get someone who might have to possess the special knowledge and experience referred to in the amendment.

DR. BROWNE: Has the Minister any information on the position in relation to the use of drugs in hospitals?—**MR. MACENTEE:** I have not, and no person has made any representations that the position in hospitals presents any problem from the point of view of addiction. If such information came to my knowledge I might modify my view.

The Minister's amendment to increase membership of the Council from ten to fifteen was agreed to, as was his amendment that the distribution of poisons should be controlled.

An amendment by the Minister providing that section 30 of the Pharmacy Act, 1875, and sections 15 and 17 of the Pharmacy Act, 1875, Amendment Act, 1890, shall not apply in relation to the sale or the keeping of open shop for the selling, retailing, dispensing, mixing or compounding of poisons by any person or class of persons specified in the regulations where the sale or the keeping of open shop was in accordance with the provisions of the regulations, was also agreed to.

Another amendment by the Minister that was agreed to provided for the licensing or registering by health authorities of persons, outside specialist categories, who were engaged in selling or offering or keeping for sale poisons, and of premises in which poisons were sold or offered or kept for sale. It was intended

that in future such licences shall be granted by the company manager in person, and that he should not delegate that function. A right of appeal from his refusal to the Minister was provided for.

The Minister said the existing system needed to be tightened up. In view of the fact that they were dealing with dangerous preparations it was felt that there should be some specific person who should carry responsibility for the issuing of those licences.

When the debate was resumed later the same day, **MR. T. F. O'HIGGINS** said that, under section 15, the Minister for Agriculture, on the recommendation of the Council, was empowered to make regulations declaring particular substances which might be in common use among farmers to be poisons for the purpose of the Act. If he so declared them, then it was just as if they were scheduled and named as such. However, the regulations went on to specify the use of those substances for agricultural and veterinary purposes. Agricultural purposes they could except at the moment because they understood it to have reference to the use of weed-killers, fertilisers and things of that kind, but when it went on to say "and veterinary purposes" his Party queried whether it was wise or proper.

Traditionally, many animal maladies were treated and cured by bottles and mixtures obtained from chemists and druggists, and prescribed and given by the owner of the livestock. His Party was concerned lest regulations might be made prohibiting the use of those substances for what might be called veterinary purposes. Would it mean that, from now on farmers, might have to engage the services of a practitioner in veterinary medicine in order to apply and administer a simple cure (which, incidentally, might be defined as a poison) to an animal? He moved an amendment to exclude from the operation of the section the word "veterinary," and so continue the right, traditional to an owner, to administer any form of cure by bottle or substance.

Risks to the Farmer

MR. F. LOUGHMAN: If I thought what Deputy O'Higgins says would happen, I would be glad to support him, but there are drugs and medicines manufactured that may be a danger to the person using them, and may be a danger even to animals other than the animal that is being treated. It is proper that the council should have power to make representations to the Minister, and that the Minister should have power to make regulations prohibiting the use by incompetent persons of certain vicious medical preparations. It is essential that this clause should be in the Bill, and I do not anticipate that it will infringe in any way on the rights of farmers using any of the ordinary, or even extraordinary, drugs that may appear. I regard this provision merely

as a protection of the user of the drug, and, to a certain extent, as a protection to animals.

MR. J. M. DILLON said there might be poisonous sprays which it was necessary to control for the protection of personnel charged with the responsibility of spraying, or other persons who might inadvertently come within the range of the sprays. However, it was fantastic to say that regulations were going to be made to control the use of drugs on animals. "Why? What is the point of it? If a man wants to kill his own beast, why should Parliament intervene to stop him?" asked Mr. Dillon.

Behind Bars for Protection ?

MR. LOUGHMAN: He ought not to be allowed to kill himself.—MR. DILLON: He could jump off a roof if he wanted to kill himself and the drugs are not going to stop him. One could kill oneself drinking water or taking aspirin. The trouble about pharmaceutical chemists, and other professional persons, is that they get so anxious about their neighbour's health that they would put us all in institutions behind bars to protect us from ourselves. I wish these interested parties would leave us alone. We have survived this far, reared families, and we have not poisoned ourselves, burned ourselves or choked ourselves. These people make it virtually impossible to carry on any activity, they are so anxious we will not burn our fingers or cut our hands. The pharmaceutical chemists should remember they would have to shut their shops if the farmers were not coming into them.

—MR. LOUGHMAN: We realise that.

MR. DILLON: And you are apparently intent on creating a situation in which, if a farmer has to dose a pig, he will have to bring out a whole army of "vets" and pharmaceutical chemists to allow him to give the pig a dose. . . . Where you are giving a pig an injection of penicillin or Achromycin—

MR. MACENTEE: Penicillin is not a poison.

MR. DILLON: That is the kind of codology I am always talking about. MR. MACENTEE: It is not a poison.

Mr. Dillon said the whole purpose of the Bill was to create a situation in which a whole lot of new therapeutic substances could be scheduled as poisons, and two things would happen. One was that they could only be sold by Deputy Loughman's colleagues, and the other that the two "vets" on the Council would start warning them, just as Deputy Loughman was warning them: For your own good we are going to schedule this and schedule that as a poison. And Deputy Loughman and two "vets" will now come out and say it is 10s. per "vet" and 5s. per pharmaceutical chemist, and then there is another little profit—

MR. MACENTEE: And how much is it to pay the undertaker? Will the Deputy consider that?

MR. DILLON: There are 360,000 farmers in the country and not one of them has ever been poisoned with veterinary medicine in my recollection. While agreeing to control the use of poisonous materials for agricultural

purposes they thought power should not be vested in the Minister to control the use of particular poisons for veterinary purposes.

The word "poison" in ordinary use had a pejorative sense, but in the context of this Bill any substance could be scheduled and thereafter come within its ambit. He could well imagine at some subsequent date a strong case being made to schedule all antibiotics. He could well understand the strict control of drugs of addiction, such as the derivatives of morphine and the control of drugs in relation to which casual contact could do irreparable damage, but he failed to see why there should be a restriction on the use of poisons for veterinary purposes. There should be no restrictions where poisons were intended for use only with animals. If the Minister felt that, apart from what were technically defined poisons, there might be other substances which were of so dangerous a character that they must be controlled absolutely, such as heroin or morphine, he would be prepared to consider a proposal that there should be a special schedule of such substances rigidly controlling them for all purposes.

GENERAL S. MACEOIN said he agreed with Deputy Dillon. In his youth poisons were used in the farrier trade in the care and cure of horses' feet. Some of the substances were deadly poisons, but the farrier could procure them by signing the book and stating the purpose for which he required them. He was, of course, known to the chemist, and was able to get whatever he wanted. It was still a specific for the cure of certain diseases, well known to all reliable farriers. If this Bill passed, they no longer could get it or use it, and must bring a "vet" to apply or use it. Those men who knew their business well should not be prohibited from exercising one of the arts of their trade.

No Cause for Anxiety

MR. MACENTEE said there was nothing in the section which empowered regulations to be made regulating or prohibiting the sale of drugs, so the farrier or his apprentice could still go to the chemist and bring back the secret remedy. In order to put that matter beyond doubt he had, in amendment 15, specifically written that reservation into the Bill. So far as the purchase or sale of poisons in agriculture or for veterinary purposes were concerned any member who had apprehensions could rest easy in his mind.

MR. O'HIGGINS: It is little use being able to buy it if he cannot use it.

MR. MACENTEE: If the only poisonous substances that were being rapidly developed were the remedies in habitual use by the farming community over the years we should have no problem. The problem arises from the fact that many of these new drugs are poisonous if improperly used. The Opposition were not prepared to deny that the Minister for Agriculture should have power to control the use of those dangerous substances when they are utilised for agricultural purposes. Surely it is not logical to say that they should be controlled because their use may be dangerous to the

human being or the farm animal, and then to say that you will not give the Minister power to regulate or control the use of perhaps the same substance or derivatives, if used for veterinary purposes? If you are going to do that in relation to substances utilised in agriculture, how can you say that it is unreasonable to try to regulate the use of those new drugs for veterinary purposes? Mr. MacEntee said that no person applying a drench to a beast or a balsam or ointment did it for the sake of trying to commit suicide. There was a danger, and not only that, but it had been well established that the meat or milk from animals treated in that way might cause illness. Surely they were entitled to try to safeguard the consumer against that contingency? They were not just talking about prohibiting the farmer from giving a dose to a pig. There were other preparations containing antimony and mercury, both poisons. Antimony was used for foot rot in sheep and mercury preparations for lameness in horses. Surely they were entitled to take in relation to preparations containing these poisons the same precautions as in the case of weed-killers? If they made regulations prescribing that a person who wanted to buy weed-killer must sign the book, what objection could there be to the same order in respect of veterinary preparations containing antimony or mercury? Sheep dip, as well as the weed-killer, contained arsenic.

Mr. O'Higgins's amendment was defeated by fifty votes to thirty-five.

A Close Secret

When MR. MACENTEE moved an amendment to ensure that no regulation made under section 15 should prohibit or control the sale of poisons or particular poisons, GENERAL MACEOIN said the amendment would allow him to buy the stuff and leave it in his forge. He would then have to get a "vet" to help him put it on—the vet knowing nothing about it. The trade secret was known only to about ten farriers in Ireland but now they must make it known to everybody.

The amendment was agreed to. On another amendment, MR. O'HIGGINS said that a farmer who used a remedy which he might have been accustomed to using would be liable to a fine not exceeding £100.

GENERAL MACEOIN: The Minister has given the District Justice power not only to fine my farrier £100 but to sentence him to six months in jail as well.

MR. MACENTEE: I assume our District Justices are not going to act unreasonably, or if they do, we might have them examined under the Mental Treatment Act and consign them to a place where they may be cured.

The Committee stage was passed and the Report stage ordered for April 12.

N.H.S. STATISTICS

ISLE OF MAN.—During 1958–59, 254,896 prescriptions were dispensed at a cost of £75,759.

IN ENGLAND during December 1960, 18,087,815 prescriptions (11,736,366 forms) were dispensed at a total cost of £6,780,237. Average cost per prescription was 89.96d.

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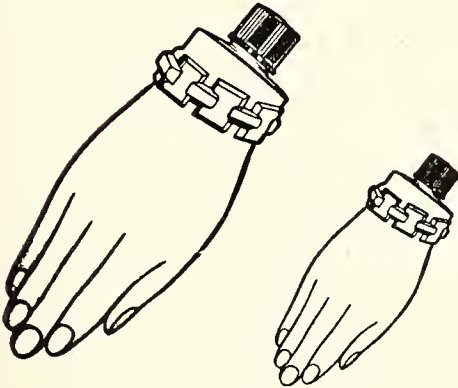


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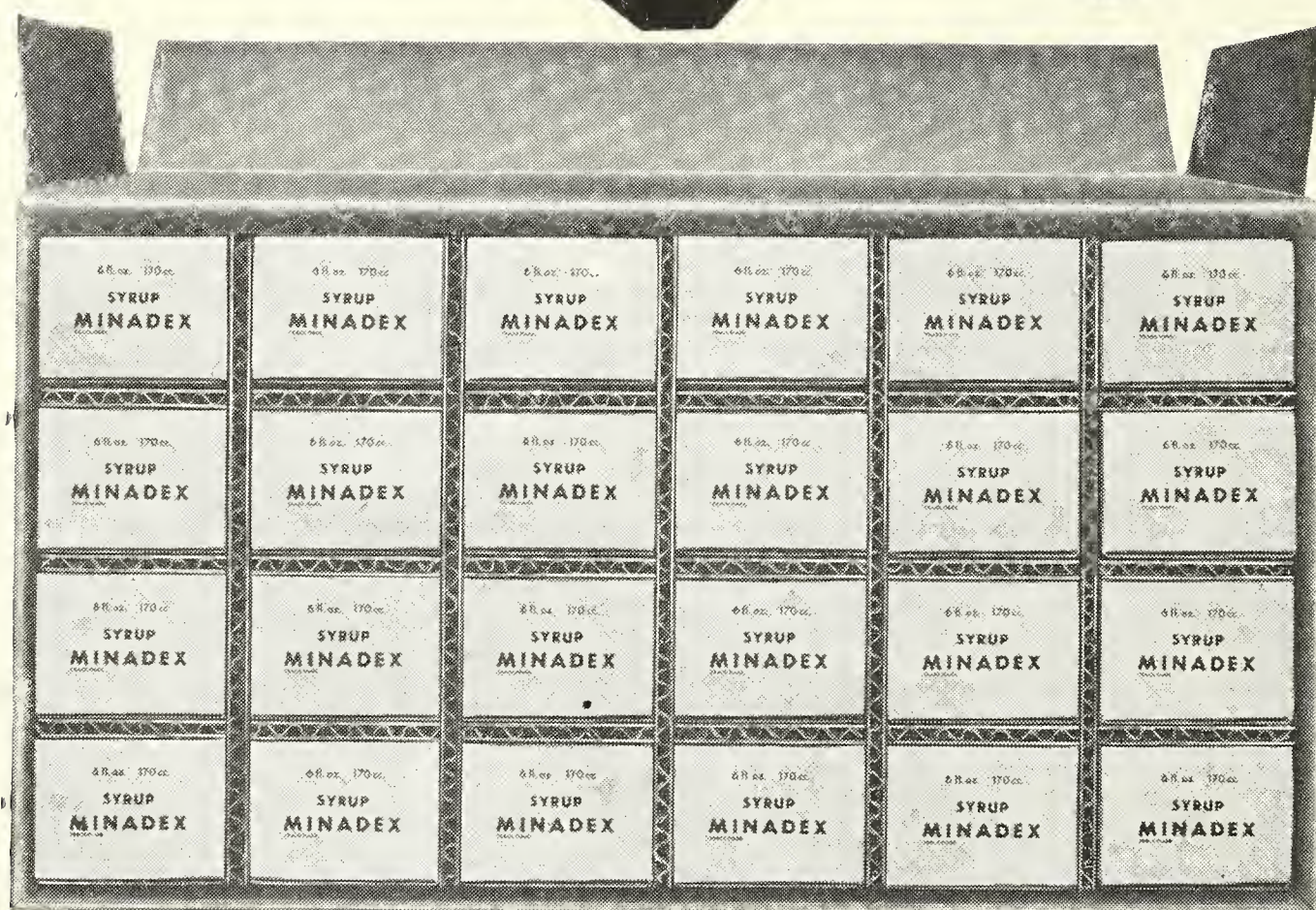
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TRADE REPORT

The prices given are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. Various charges have to be added whereby values are in many instances augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock. Crude drugs and essential oils vary greatly in quality and higher prices are charged for selected qualities.

LONDON, APRIL 12: Prices of most CRUDE DRUGS remained steady during the week although there was no substantial trade going on.

AGAR was threepence per lb. lower in bond and Para TONQUIN BEANS were down by sixpence. BUCHU was easier with the arrival of more supplies from the Cape while origin was also quoting less. PEPPER values improved and East African PAPAIN for shipment was quoted at 14s. 6d. per lb. for No. 1 against 12s. recently. Moroccan CORIANDER SEED also remained a firm market.

Among ESSENTIAL OILS, Chinese ANISE at 7s. 6d. per lb. was three-halfpence dearer than in the previous week, thus continuing its firmer tendency; it is understood that China is not offering supplies at the moment and that present c.i.f. quotations are those of resellers. CITRONELLA and LEMONGRASS were dearer, the latter by threepence per lb. Lower per lb. were Brazilian PEPPERMINT (by threepence); Bourbon GERANIUM (by 10s.); and PATCHOULI (by 2s. 6d.).

THEOBROMINE and its salts were marked down by one manufacturer, the new 12½-kilo rates are given below.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals

ACETIC ACID. — B.P. glacial, minimum terms, £97 per ton naked; technical 80 per cent., £77; pure, 80 per cent., £83. Carboys and demijohns are £21 per ton extra.

ADRENALINE. — (Per gm.). Synthetic B.P. 1-kilo lots, 11d.; 500 gm., 1s. 1d. ACID TARTRATE, B.P., 1 kilo, 7½d.; 500 gm. 9d.

ALUMINIUM ACETATE. — B.P.C. in 1-cwt. sacks, 1s. 9d. per lb.

p-AMINOSALICYLIC ACID. — SODIUM, 17s. 6d. per kilo for 1,000-kilo lots.

ASPIRIN. — 5-cwt. lots (in kegs), 4s. 9d. per lb.; 1-cwt., 4s. 11d. CALCIUM SALT, 12s. 6d. per lb.

BENZOIC ACID.—One cwt., 2s. 11½d. per lb.; and SODIUM SALT, 2s. 9½d. per lb.

BRUCINE. — ALKALOID and SULPHATE 100-oz. lots, 10s. 6d. per oz.

CARMINE.—70s. per lb. for 1-cwt. lots.

CHALK.—Prepared powder B.P., £22 per ton for minimum 1-ton ex works.

CHARCOAL.—Medicinal activated, B.P.C., in 1-cwt. lots, £22 10s. per cwt.

CHINIOFON.—B.P. 1948, 67s. per kilo; 50-kilo lots, 62s. 6d. per kilo. The sodium derivative (B.P. 1953), 99s. 4d. and 92s. 9d. for the same quantities.

CHLORAL HYDRATE. — One-cwt. lots, 4s. 6d. per lb.

CHLOROFORM.—1-cwt. lots in winchesters, 3s. 4½d. per lb.; 56-lb., 3s. 6d. In drums, 3s. 2d. and 3s. 2½d. per lb. respectively.

CITRATES.—Per lb.:

	1 cwt.	5 cwt.
	s. d.	s. d.
SODIUM†	2 7½	2 6½
POTASSIUM†	2 10½	2 9
IRON AND AMMONIUM*	3 6½	3 5

†Powder 3d. per lb. more. *Scales 10d. per lb. more.

CITRIC ACID. — Domestic powder and crystals (in kegs) per cwt. 1-4-cwt. lots, 201s. per cwt. 5-19-cwt., 197s.; 1 ton, 196s. In paper bags, prices are 193s., 189s. and 188s., respectively.

CORTISONE. — One-kilo lots, ACETATE, 8s. 6d. to 9s. per gm. HYDROCORTISONE, ACETATE or ALCOHOL, 9s. per gm.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—Home trade:—1-ton lots, 241s. per cwt.; 10-cwt., 242s.; 5-9-cwt., 243s.; 2-4 cwt., 244s.; 1-cwt., 245s. (If supplied in bags deduct 5s.).

CREOSOTE.—B.P. quality, ex beechwood, from 6s. 9d. to 7s. 6d. per lb.

CRESOL.—B.P. quality, 7s. 9d. per gall. in 5-gall. lots.

DIHYDROXY-ACETONE.—Per kilo £9 for minimum 1-kilo lots.

DIPHENAN.—(Per lb.), 55s. 3d. (56-lb.), to 63s. (1-lb.).

EPHEDRINE. — ALKALOID nominally 6s. 6d. per oz., SULPHATE, 4s. and HYDROCHLORIDE, 3s. 3d. per oz.

ETHER.—Per lb. in winchesters: TECHNICAL B.S.S., and SOLVENT, 5-cwt., 2s. 7d.; (4s. 1d. per litre). In drums the price is 2s. 2d. per lb. ANÆSTHETIC, B.P., 5-cwt., 3s. 10d.; 10-cwt., 3s. 9d.

GALLIC ACID.—B.P., 10s. 7d. per lb. for 1-cwt. lots. Technical grade, 9s. 9d.

GLYCYRRHETINIC ACID.—Per gm., 2s. 3d.

HYDROCHLORIC ACID.—B.P., 50s. per cwt. in carboys.

KAOLIN.—LIGHT, 60s. per cwt.; 1-ton, 57s. per cwt.

LACTATES. — CALCIUM, B.P., 2s. 3d. per lb. in 5-cwt. lots and 2s. 4d. in 1-cwt. lots; CALCIUM SODIUM, 4s. 9d. and 4s. 10d. per lb.

MAGNESIUM CARBONATE. — Per cwt., LIGHT, 129s. or 121s. for 1-ton lots; HEAVY, 170s. for 1-cwt. lots; from 130s. to 135s. for 1-ton lots.

MAGNESIUM CHLORIDE. — One-cwt. 1s. 10d. per lb., 5-cwt., 1s. 7d.

MAGNESIUM DIHYDROGEN PHOSPHATE.—One-cwt. drums, 4s. per lb.

MAGNESIUM HYDROXIDE.—B.P.C., 1-cwt. lots, 3s. 7d. per lb.; 1-ton, 3s. 2d. per lb.

MAGNESIUM OXIDE, B.P.—LIGHT, 1-cwt. lots, 3s. 2d. per lb.; HEAVY, 5s. 10d. per lb.

MAGNESIUM PEROXIDE.—B.P.C. (15 per cent.), 3s. 11d. per lb. (1-cwt.).

MAGNESIUM PHOSPHATE TRIBASIC.—One-cwt. sacks, 4s. 5d. per lb.

MAGNESIUM SULPHATE. — B.P. in minimum 1-ton lots varies between £18 and £21 per ton according to size of crystal and manufacture. Exsiccated, £42 per ton. All ex works.

MAGNESIUM TRISILICATE.—(Per lb.). In 28-lb. packages:—28-lb., 4s. 9½d.; 1-cwt. 3s. 10d.; 5-cwt., 3s. 7d.; 1-ton, 3s. 1d.

OSTRADIOL.—MONOBENZOATE is 16s. per gm.

PENICILLIN. — SODIUM, POTASSIUM or PROCAINE, 7d. per mega unit.

PHOSPHORIC ACIDS. — B.P. (s.g. 1.750) is from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 8d. per lb. as to quantity. B.P. 1914, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6d. per lb. HYPOPHOSPHOROUS, B.P.C., in winchesters is from 7s. 5d. to 8s. 6d. per lb., as to quantity; drums, 7s. per lb.; 50 per cent. acid, drums, 8s. 9d.

POTASH SULPHURATED. — Lump, B.P.C., 2s. 9d. per lb. in 1-cwt. lots.

POTASSIUM ACETATE. — (Per lb.) 1-cwt. lots, 3s.; 5-cwt., 2s. 8d.; 10-cwt., 2s. 6d.

POTASSIUM BICARBONATE.—B.P. powder, 110s. per cwt. 1-4-cwt. lots and 105s. per cwt. for 5-cwt. and over.

POTASSIUM BROMATE. — In 5-cwt. lots, 5s. 3d. per lb.

POTASSIUM CARBONATE.—One-cwt. kegs, 2s. 3d. per lb.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE.—One-cwt. cases, 2s. 6d. per lb.

POTASSIUM CHLORIDE. — In 1-cwt. lots, B.P., 1s. 6d. per lb.

POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE.—B.P. sticks are from 6s. 8d. per lb. and pellets, 4s. 6d.; technical flake, 1s. 10d.

POTASSIUM 8-HYDROXYQUINOLINE SULPHATE, — 1 kilo is 47s. 1d. and 50 kilos, 44s. per kilo.

POTASSIUM METABISULPHITE. — One-cwt. kegs, 170s.

POTASSIUM NITRATE. — Pharmacopœial quality, 100s. per cwt. (crystals or powder) in 1-cwt. lots.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE. — B.P. in 1-cwt. lots, 1s. 11½d. per lb. Technical 209s. per cwt. and £198 per ton.

POTASSIUM QUADROXALATE. — One-cwt., 3s. 6d. per lb.

POTASSIUM SULPHATE. — B.P. 1949, one-cwt. lots, 1s. 2d. per lb.

POTASSIUM THIOCYANATE. — One-cwt., 5s. 6d. per lb.

PREDNISOLONE.—Per gm. 17s. 6d.

PREDNISONE.—Per gm. 15s. 6d.

PROGESTERONE.—Price is 1s. 6d. per gm.

PYROGALLIC ACID. — One-cwt., pure crystals, 24s. 6d. per lb.; resublimed 26s. 6d.

SALICYLIC ACID.—One-cwt., 3s. 4½d. per lb.; 5-cwt., 3s. 2½d. per lb.

SODIUM ACETATE. — B.P.C., one cwt., 2s. 1d. per lb.

SODIUM ACID PHOSPHATE.—B.P.C., one-cwt. kegs, 2s. 9d. per lb.

SODIUM BENZOATE.—One-ton lots, 2s. 7½d. per lb.; 1-cwt., 2s. 9½d.

SODIUM BROMATE. — One-cwt., 9s. 9d. per lb.

SODIUM CARBONATE.—B.P.C. exsiccated, 70s. per cwt.; 5-cwt., 65s. per cwt.

SODIUM CHLORIDE.—B.P., 37s. 4d. per cwt. in sacks.

SODIUM FLUORIDE.—B.P.C. 1934, one-cwt. kegs, 3s. 6d. per lb.

SODIUM METABISULPHITE. — Granular, 1-cwt. lots, ninepence per lb.

SODIUM NITRITE.—B.P.C. One-cwt. kegs, 2s. 7d. per lb.

SODIUM PERBORATE. — (Per ton) £145 15s. in 1-cwt. kegs; £138 5s. in 1-cwt. bags for B.P.C. (minimum 10 per cent. available oxygen). PERBORATE MONOHYDRATE testing 15 per cent. available oxygen is £309 15s.; TETRAHYDRATE, from £131 15s. to £139 5s. per ton as to packing.

SODIUM PERCARBONATE. — (Per cwt.) 170s. 9d. (bags, 7s. 6d. lower) for minimum 12½ per cent. available oxygen.

SODIUM PHOSPHATE. — B.P.C. powder, 2s. 3d. per lb.

SODIUM SALICYLATE. — One-ton lots in bulk, 3s. 9d. per lb.; 5-cwt., 3s. 10d.; 1-cwt., 4s.

SODIUM SULPHATE.—B.P. from £12 10s. to £21 per ton as to crystal, quantity and packing, ex works. B.P. exsiccated, £54 per ton.

SODIUM SULPHIDE.—In 1-ton lots: Solid, £38 2s. 6d.; broken, £39 2s. 6d.; flake, £40 12s. 6d.; crystals, £29 10s.

STREPTOMYCIN. — DIHYDRO or BASE, 10½d. per gm.

THEOBROMINE. — ALKALOID in 12½-kilos, 55s. 6d. per kilo; CALCIUM SALICYLATE, 49s.; SODIUM SALICYLATE, 46s.

Crude Drugs

ACONITE. — Spot: Spanish *napellus*, 2s. 6d. per lb.

AGAR.—Kobé No. 1, 15s. 6d. per lb. in bond; shipment, 14s. 3d., c.i.f.

ALOES.—Cape primes, spot, 180s. per cwt.; shipment, 157s. 6d., c.i.f. Curaçao, spot, 480s.; shipment, 440s., c.i.f.

BALSAMS.—Per lb.: CANADA: Spot, 22s. for paper-filtered. COPAIBA: Spot, 8s. 6d. duty paid. PERU: Spot, 9s. in bond. TOLU (genuine as imported) nominal: B.P., from 12s. 3d. to 17s. 9d. as to analysis.

BELLADONNA. — LEAVES, 1s. 9d. per lb., spot. Dutch for shipment (t.a. not quoted) 2s., c.i.f. Root cleared on the spot.

BENZOIN. — Sumatra block, spot £22 to £30 as to quality.

BUCHU. — Spot new crop, 4s. 4d. per lb.; shipment, 4s., c.i.f.

CALABAR BEANS.—Spot, 2s. 3d. per lb.

CALAMUS.—Root, 100s. per cwt., spot, 87s. 6d., c.i.f.

CAMPHOR.—B.P. powder, 3s. 10½d. per lb. in bond.

CAPSICUMS.—Chinese, on stalk, 150s., duty paid; Ethiopian, 200s.

CARDAMOMS.—Aleppy greens, spot, 13s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 11s. 4½d. per lb., c.i.f. Seeds, spot, 21s.; shipment, 17s. 6d., c.i.f.

CASCARA. — Spot, 1960 peel, 275s. per cwt., shipment, 270s., c.i.f.

CASSIA. — *Fistula*, 100s. per cwt.; *lignea* (whole), spot 420s., duty paid.

CHAMOMILE.—Belgian, 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per lb. as to quality; Hungarian type, 6s. 6d.

CHERRY BARK. — Thin natural, 2s. 9d. per lb., as to holder.

CHILLIES.—Nigerian, 185s. per cwt. Mombasa, 350s.

CINNAMON QUILLS.—Shipment (c.i.f., per lb.) 4 O's, 5s. 2d.; 3 O's, 4s. 11d.; O, 4s. 7½d.; quillings, 3s. 0½d.; featherings, 1s. 5½d.

CLOVES.—Zanzibar spot, 2s. 10d. per lb.; shipment, 2s. 7½d., c.i.f.

COCHINEAL.—Black-brilliant, 11s. 6d. per lb., silver-grey 10s., spot; Peruvian silver-grey to arrive 4s. 6d.

COCILANA. — Bark, 2s. per lb., spot; 1s. 8d., c.i.f.

COLOCYNTH PULP.—Spot, 2s. to 2s. 6d. per lb. as to quality.

DIGITALIS. — *Purpurea* for shipment, old crop, 11d.; new crop, 2s. 4d. per lb., c.i.f.

ELEMI. — Spot, 2s. 1d. per lb. Shipment, 1s. 11d., c.i.f.

ERGOT. — Portuguese 7s. 9d. per lb., c.i.f., for prompt shipment; spot, 8s.

FRANGULA.—Spot, 105s. per cwt.

GENTIAN.—Spot: French, 150s. per cwt.

GINGER.—African, spot, 145s.; new crop for shipment, 132s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f. Jamaican No. 3, spot, 210s.; shipment, 202s. 6d., c.i.f. (new crop). Cochin, shipment, new crop, 115s., c.i.f.; spot, 140s. (per cwt.).

GUM ACACIA. — Kordofan cleaned sorts, 152s. 6d. per cwt., spot; new crop, April and April-May shipment, 134s., c.i.f.

HENNA. — Indian, spot, 87s. 6d. per cwt.; new crop for shipment, 62s. 6d., c.i.f.

HONEY. — Australian light amber, 102s. 6d. to 107s. 6d. per cwt. and medium amber 96s. to 98s. Argentine, 110s.; Jamaican, 115s. to 120s.; Canadian clover, 145s. to 150s., all ex warehouse.

IPECACUANHA. — For shipment, c.i.f., per lb.—Costa Rican, 68s.; Nicaraguan, 66s.; Matto Grosso, 51s.; Colombian, 49s. 6d. Spot: Matto Grosso, 53s. 6d.; Colombian, 54s.

JUNIPER BERRIES.—Italian, 90s. per cwt.; German, 130s.

KARAYA. — No. 1 gum, spot 325s. per cwt. nominal; No. 2, 220s.

KOLA NUTS. — Jamaican for shipment, 7d. per lb., c.i.f. African, 5½d. spot and 4d., c.i.f.

LANOLIN. — ANHYDROUS B.P., is from 170s. to 170s. per cwt. in 1-ton lots and HYDROUS, B.P., 150s., free drums, delivered.

LEMON PEEL.—Spot, 3s. 3d. per lb.

LINSEED.—Whole, 70s. to 75s. per cwt.; crushed, 105s.

LIQUORICE. — Natural root: Persian on the spot, 40s. per cwt.; other varieties cleared. Anatolian decorticated, 175s. Block juice: Anatolian from 190s. per cwt.; Italian stick from 392s. to 470s. per cwt.

LOBELIA HERB.—American spot, 8s. 9d.; shipment, 8s. 3d., c.i.f., per lb. Dutch not offering.

MACE. — Whole pale blade, 23s. 6d. per lb. spot.

MENTHOL. — Chinese: spot, 86s. per lb., duty paid; shipment, 77s. 6d., c.i.f. Brazilian, 52s. 6d., in bond; shipment, 51s. 6d., c.i.f. Formosan, 54s., in bond.

MERCURY. — About £69 per flask of 76-lb.

NUTMEGS. — West Indian 80's 12s. per lb., spot; sound unassorted, 9s. 3d.; defectives, 6s. 9d.

NUX VOMICA. — Indian quoted at 80s. per cwt., c.i.f.

ORANGE PEEL. — Spot: Sweet ribbon 2s. per lb.; bitter quarters: West Indian, 1s.; Spanish, 1s. 3d.; bitter ribbon, 1s. 3d.

ORRIS ROOT.—Florentine, 335s. per cwt.

PAPAIN. — Tanganyikan, 14s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f., for grade one; spot 15s. Ceylon brown, 14s. 6d.

PEPPER.—White Sarawak, spot, 3s. 6d. per lb.; April shipment, 3s. 6d., c.i.f. Black Sarawak, spot, 3s. 6d.; shipment, 2s. 11d., c.i.f. Black Malabar, 420s. per cwt. spot, and 345s., c.i.f.

PEPPERMINT. — Dutch whole leaves, 3s. per lb., c.i.f.

PIMENTO.—Spot, 590s. cwt.; shipment, 540s., f.o.b.

PODOPHYLLUM.—*Emodi*, 190s. per cwt., spot; shipment not quoted. *Peltatum*, 375s.

PYRETHRUM.—Extract, minimum 25 per cent. w/w pyrethrins, 75s. per lb. for small lots.

QUILLAIA. — Ex wharf Hamburg, 145s. per cwt.; shipment not offering.

RHUBARB.—Chinese small rounds from 5s. 9d. to 6s. 9d. per lb. on the spot.

SAFFRON.—Mancha selecta, 147s. 6d. per lb.

SARSAPARILLA. — Jamaican native red spot, 2s. 9d. per lb.; shipment, 2s. 3d., c.i.f.

SEEDS. — (Per cwt.). ANISE.—Spanish, nominal, 200s., duty paid. CARAWAY. — Dutch, 165s., duty paid. CELERY.—Indian, 150s., spot; shipment, new crop quoted at 135s., c.i.f. CORIANDER.—Moroccan, nominal at 130s., duty paid. CUMIN.—Indian, 180s., spot; Iranian, 180s., duty paid. DILL. — Indian, 100s., spot; shipment, 80s., c.i.f. FENNEL. — Indian, 115s., spot; Chinese, 105s., duty paid. FENUGREEK.—Moroccan, 75s., duty paid; shipment, 57s. 6d., c.i.f. MUSTARD. — English, 65s. to 92s. 6d., according to quality.

SHELLAC.—F.O.T.N., 202s. 6d. per cwt.; No. 1, 225s.; F.O., 235s. to 285s., spot.

TONQUIN BEANS.—Para spot, 6s. 6d. per lb. Shipment nominal. Angostura 11s.

WAXES. — (Per cwt.). BEES.—Dar-es-Salaam, spot, 460s.; shipment, 445s., c.i.f. Abyssinian, spot 390s. in bond; shipment 375s., c.i.f. Sudanese, spot, 420s.; shipment, 360s., c.i.f. CANDELLA, spot, 465s. CARNAUBA, fatty grey, spot, 490s.; shipment, 435s., c.i.f.; prime yellow, spot, 675s., shipment, 610s., c.i.f.

Essential and Expressed Oils

ALMOND.—Moroccan, 6s. per lb., duty paid.

AMBER.—Rectified on the spot, 1s. 6d. per lb.

ANISE.—Chinese 7s. 6d. per lb., spot; shipment, 7s. 4½d., c.i.f.

ARACHIS.—Spot, 2–5-ton lots naked ex mill, £143 per ton.

BAY.—West Indian short on the spot, prices nominal.

BERGAMOT.—Spot, from 72s. 6d. per lb.

BOIS DE ROSE.—Brazilian, 14s. 6d. per lb. on the spot and 14s. 3d., c.i.f.

CADE. — Spanish, 3s. 6d. per lb. for drum lots.

CAJUPUT.—Spot from 10s. per lb.

CALAMUS.—Spot, 56s. 6d. per lb.

CAMPHOR, WHITE.—Chinese, 1s. 6d. per lb. in bond; 1s. 5d., c.i.f.

CANANGA.—Spot, from 37s. 6d. per lb.

CARAWAY.—Imported oil, 26s. 6d. per lb.

CARDAMOM. — From 330s. per lb. for English-distilled and 260s. for imported.

CASSIA. — Smalls, 18s. 6d. per lb. for 80–85 per cent.

CASTOR.—Home produced B.P. oil, spot, £160 per ton naked ex mill (2-ton lots).

CEDARWOOD.—American rectified 8s. per lb. on the spot.

CELERY SEED. — Dutch oil, 90s. per lb. and Chinese, 65s.

CITRONELLA. — Ceylon, spot, 6s. 6d.; shipment, 6s. 3½d. per lb., c.i.f. Formosan, spot, 7s., in bond; shipment, 6s. 9d., c.i.f.

CLOVE.—Madagascar leaf, spot, 7s. 6d. per lb., duty paid; shipment, 6s. 7½d., c.i.f. Rectified 87–88 per cent., 12s. Distilled bud-oil, English, B.P., 28s. for 1-cwt. lots.

CUBEB.—Small spot supplies of imported are 65s. per lb.; English, 90s.

FENNEL.—Spanish sweet, spot, 10s. per lb.

GERANIUM.—Bourbon, 135s. to 140s. per lb. on the spot: Algerian, 140s.

LEMON. — Californian cold-pressed from 15s. 6d. per lb., spot; Sicilian, 29s.

LEMONGRASS. — Spot, 16s. 3d. per lb., and shipment, 15s. 9d., c.i.f.

NUTMEG.—Imported B.P. oil is from 50s. to 90s. per lb. as to source. English-distilled, 140s.

OLIVE. — Spot, 19s. 3d. to 20s. 3d. per gall. in drums ex wharf; shipment, £190–£205 per 1,000 kilos, f.o.b. Spanish port.

PALMAROSA. — Spot, 33s. per lb.; shipment, 30s., c.i.f.

PATCHOULI. — Penang is 40s., duty paid and 35s., c.i.f., per lb.

PENNYROYAL. — Spot is firm at 15s. per lb., duty paid.

PEPPERMINT. — *Arvensis*: Chinese spot, 38s. 6d.; shipment, 37s. 6d., c.i.f. Brazilian spot, 17s. 9d.; afloat, 17s. 3d., c.i.f.; new-crop, April–May shipment, 16s. 3d., c.i.f. *Piperita*: Italian, 48s. per lb., spot. American from 30s. to 38s. per lb. as to make.

ROSEMARY.—Spanish is 7s. 6d. per lb. on the spot for best quality. —

SAGE.—Spanish, 8s. per lb.; Dalmatian, 19s. 6d. to 25s.

SANDALWOOD. — Mysore 155s. to 160s. per lb. East Indian 152s. 6d. to 155s.

SASSAFRAS.—Brazilian is from 3s. 6d. per lb., duty paid.

VETIVERT.—Bourbon spot, 115s. to 120s. per lb.; shipment, 114s., c.i.f.

UNITED STATES REPORT

NEW YORK, APRIL 11: Among BALSAMS, TOLU was scarce and COPAIBA was down 2 cents per lb. at 80 cents. Distilled LIME OIL was up 5 cents per lb. at \$5.55 while native CANANGA turned lower at \$5.70 (down 30 cents).

TELEVISION

Figures in the columns represent number of appearances of the product during the week.

April 23-29	London	Midland	North	Scotland	Wales	South	N.E.	Anglia	Ulster
Acme "Voyager" flask ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Alka-Seltzer ..	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2
Amami wave set ..	..	..	2	1	1	1	..	..	..
Anadin ..	4	3	3	5	3	4	5	..	..
Andrews liver salts ..	2	2	3	4	3	3	3	3	3
Anne French ..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Askit powders ..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..
Aspro ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Beecham's pills ..	2	2	2	1	..	1	1	..	1
powders ..	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3
Bisodol ..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bristow's shampoo ..	3	2	3	3	2	2	2	4	..
Brylcreem ..	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	3	3
Colorific ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cooper aerosols ..	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3
Cuticura ..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Delrosa ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Delsey ..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..
Eno's fruit salt ..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Euthymol ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	2
Farley's ..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..
Gem shampoo ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Germolene ..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Gualime ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Horlieks ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Immac ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Imperial Leather soap ..	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Kleenex ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Loxene hair cream ..	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Macleans tooth-paste ..	2	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	3
Max Factor creme puff ..	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Milk of Magnesia ..	1	..	2	1	1	3	2	..	..
tablets ..	1	2	2	..	1	1	1	2	1
Pepsodent tooth-paste ..	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Philishave ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	1
Phillips tooth-paste ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Phyllosan ..	1	2	2	..	1	1	1	1	..
Polly Roll ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Poppet ..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Rennies ..	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	..
Rimmel "Beauty on a Budget" ..	1	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..
Rinstead pastilles ..	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Setlers ..	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
Silvikrin shampoo ..	2	1	1	1	1	1	..	1	..
Span shampoo ..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
Steradent ..	3	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2
Vosene shampoo ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..



TELEVISED: A scene from the Television "commercial" for Colorific, the new hair speciality of Richard Hudant, Ltd., Eastleigh, Hants. Advertising commenced on March 14 and is continuing until August.

letin, Vol. 47, no. 2, February 1961, Pp. 147.
 THE PULLIN OPTICAL CO., LTD., Ellis House, Aintree Road, Perivale, Greenford, Middlesex: *Pullin Newsletter*, Vol. 9, no. 2, March 1961, Pp. 4.
 UNITED KINGDOM ATOMIC ENERGY AUTHORITY, 11 Charles II Street, London, S.W.1: *Atom*, No. 53, March 1961, Pp. 28.

Catalogues
 KODAK, LTD., Kingsway, London, W.C.2: Kodak industrial x-ray catalogue 1961, Pp. 37; Kodak finisher catalogue 1961, Pp. 100.
 MAY & BAKER, LTD., Dagenham, Essex: M. & B. pharmaceutical chemicals, Pp. 34.

RALPH N. EMANUEL, LTD. (Aldrich Chemical Co., Inc., Milwaukee, U.S.A.), 3 Leather Market, London, S.E.1: Aldrich organic research chemicals, Catalogue 9 (with additions), Pp. 246.
 THERMOS, LTD., Scymour Road, London, E.10: "Thermos for all seasons," Pp. 20.
 X-LON PRODUCTS, LTD., 48 Gillingham Street, London, S.W.1: X-Lon Plastic Laboratory Equipment (in polythene, polypropylene, P.V.C., P.T.F.E., acrylics, polystyrene), Pp. 26.



DISPLAY BOX: Designed by G. Street & Co., Ltd., London, W.1, the display box for 1 doz. Rosedale hair lacquer refills here illustrated is now available from the distributors, Thos. Christy & Co., Ltd., North Lane, Aldershot, Hants.

COMING EVENTS

Items for inclusion under this heading should be sent in time to reach the Editor not later than first post on Wednesday of the week of insertion.

Monday, April 17

ENFIELD CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION, Enfield Arms, at 7.45 p.m. Film evening. "The Griseofulvin Story," "Thought for Food" and "A Vitamin Emerges," introduced by Mr. S. F. Woodward.
 PESTICIDES GROUP, SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY, 14 Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1, at 5.30 p.m. Annual meeting. Followed by Mr. G. Edmund-Jones on "The Economics of Crop Protection."
 ROMFORD BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Unicorn hotel, Gidea Park, at 7.30 p.m. Annual meeting.

Tuesday, April 18

HARROGATE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Blue Bird café, Parliament Street, Harrogate, at 7.30 p.m. Annual meeting.
 HARROW BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Roxborough hotel, at 8 p.m. Annual meeting; Miss A. M. Savage on "International Pharmaceutical Students' Federation"; discussion on dispensing of proprietaries.
 HERTFORD BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Hertford Secondary School, Mangrove, Hertford, at 8 p.m. Annual meeting.
 OXFORDSHIRE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, St. Columba's Hall, Alfred Street, Oxford, at 8 p.m. Annual meeting.
 SOUTH-EAST METROPOLITAN BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, New Cross Inn, 323 New Cross Road, London, S.E.14, at 8 p.m. Mr. W. K. Fitch (publications manager, The Pharmaceutical Press) on "Monday at 10.35."
 TEES-SIDE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Vane Arms hotel, High Street, Stockton-on-Tees, at 7.30 p.m. Annual meeting.
 WEST KENT BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Hackwood hotel, Widmore Road, Bromley, Kent, at 8 p.m. Dr. J. A. Holgate on "Drugs and Athletics."
 WEST MIDDLESEX CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION AND BRANCH, Royal Oak, Ealing Broadway, Ealing, W.5, at 8 p.m. Annual meeting, and film show.

Wednesday, April 19

BEDFORDSHIRE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Nurses' Recreation Room, Bedford General Hospital, Kempston Road, Bedford, at 7.45 p.m. Annual meeting.
 ISLE OF WIGHT BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Bugle hotel, Newport, at 7.30 p.m. Annual

meeting. Followed by a talk by Mr. B. O'Malley (editor, *Pharmacy Digest*) on "Words and Pictures."
 LONDON SECTION, ROYAL INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTRY, College of Technology, Luton, at 7.30 p.m. Dr. F. L. Rose on "Chemotherapeutic Research."

Thursday, April 20

LIVERPOOL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION AND BRANCH, Adelphi hotel, at 8 p.m. Professor A. Wilson (chairman, Liverpool Conference Local Executive Committee) on "Pharmaceutical Conference Preview."
 NORTHERN SCOTISH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Royal hotel, Inverness, at 8 p.m. Mr. R. S. Morrison on "Colour and Your Customer."
 SOMERSET BRANCHES, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY AND NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION, Albert hotel, Beach Road, Weston-super-Mare, at 6.15 p.m. and 4 p.m. respectively. Annual meetings. Followed at 7.30 p.m. by a joint meeting: Mr. A. R. G. Chamings (a member of the Society's Council) on "Interdependence of Pharmacy and Medicine."
 THAMES VALLEY PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION, Kingston hotel, Kingston-upon-Thames, at 7.45 p.m. Annual meeting. Mr. H. Moss on "Another Holiday in Colour."

Friday, April 21

BLACKPOOL BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Imperial hotel, at 7.45 p.m. Make-up demonstration presented by Fax Factor, Hollywood and London (Sales), Ltd.
 FINE CHEMICALS GROUP, SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY, 14 Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1, at 6.30 p.m. Annual meeting followed by Professor F. Bergel on "Newer Developments in Carcino-chemotherapy."
 PHARMACY DEPARTMENT, SUNDERLAND TECHNICAL COLLEGE, Museum room of the College, at 8.15 p.m. Dr. W. G. Smith on "Anaphylaxis and Lipid Metabolism."

Advance Information

UNION OF SHOP, DISTRIBUTIVE AND ALLIED WORKERS, Pavilion Theatre, Bournemouth, April 30 to May 2, at 9.30 a.m. daily. Annual delegate meeting.

PRINT AND PUBLICITY

PRESS ADVERTISING

CLAY & ABRAHAM (MFG.), LTD., 2 Upper Duke Street, Liverpool, 1. Susie's "perfect cleaner." In *Home, Homes and Gardens*, *Lady, Dalesman*.
 FASSETT & JOHNSON, LTD., 86 Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.1: Twin-Tan. In *Daily Sketch*, *Sunday Pictorial*, *Reveille*, *Weekend*, *Woman's Own*, *Photoplay*, *Woman and Beauty*, *True Story*, *True Romances*, *She*, *Vanity Fair*.
 PHILIPS ELECTRICAL, LTD., Century House, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C.2: Philishave electric shaver. In *Sunday Express*, *Daily Mirror*, *News of the World*, *Daily Express*. April-May.
 RAPIDOL, LTD., 27 Dover Street, London, W.1: Inecto Hair Magic Black. In *Daily Mirror*, *Woman*, *Woman's Own*, *Woman's Mirror*, *Woman's Realm*, *Woman's Illustrated*, *Woman's Day*, *Housewife*, *Good Housekeeping*, *Vanity Fair*, *Everywoman*, *She*, *Modern Woman*, *Woman's Journal*, *Woman and Beauty*, *Hair Fashion*.

Periodicals

CAMERA INDUSTRIES OF WEST GERMANY, 17 East 45th Street, New York, 17, N.Y., U.S.A.: *Camera News*, Vol. 3, no. 1, March 1961, Pp. 8.
 KODAK RESEARCH LABORATORIES, EASTMAN KODAK Co., Rochester, N.Y., U.S.A.: *Abstract Bul-*

PATENTS

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS ACCEPTED

From the "Official Journal (Patents)," April 5

Antibiotic designated A7907 and processes for its manufacture. CIBA, Ltd. 868,972.
Pharmaceutical and veterinary compositions. P. Wirth. 869,009.
Antibiotics. Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd. 868,958.
Steroid compounds and process for their manufacture. CIBA, Ltd. 868,975.
Heterocyclically substituted steroids. CIBA, Ltd. 869,007.
Morpholine compounds and their production. J. R. Geigy, A.G. 868,987.
Benzimidazoles. CIBA, Ltd. 868,864.
9 x-halosteroids. G. D. Searle & Co. 868,897.
x-amino acetophenone derivatives. Philips gloeilampenfabrieken, N.V. 868,880.
Chlorinated bicycloheptenes and fungicidal compositions containing them. Velsicol Chemical Corporation. 868,910.
Dispensing heads for aerosol containers. Sterling Drug Inc. 868,785.
Apparatus for closing tooth-paste-type tubes of plastic material. Industrie-werke Karlsruhe, A.G. 868,659.
 British patent specifications are obtainable (price 3s. 6d. each) from the Patent Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

TRADE MARKS

APPLICATIONS ADVERTISED BEFORE REGISTRATION

From the "Trade Marks Journal," March 22.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for veterinary use (5)
 VETANABOL, 814,226, by CIBA, Ltd., Basle, Switzerland. NEEVET, 814,657, by Thomas Kerfoot & Co., Ltd., Bardsley, Yorks.
For medicated throat pastilles (5)
 REXIES BRAND, 814,410, by G. F. Lovell & Co., Ltd., Newport, Mon.
For all goods (5)
 TRIB, 814,650, by Roche Products, Ltd., Welwyn Garden City, Herts. CROTOTHANE, 814,823, by May & Baker, Ltd., Dagenham, Essex.
For pharmaceutical and medicinal preparations (5)
 DOSPAN, 814,747, by Merrell-National (Laboratories), Ltd., London, W.1.
For analgesic preparations (5)
 DUOFLEX, 814,809, by Riker Laboratories, Ltd., Loughborough, Leics.
For paper serviettes, paper handkerchiefs, paper doyleys and non-medicated paper tissues (16)
 DINAH, B812,775, by Cross & Co., Ltd., Dunstable, Beds.
For non-medicated toilet paper and non-medicated paper tissues (16)
 TEDDY, 814,224, by Brobat Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, S.W.19.
For small domestic utensils and containers, combs and sponges, all made of plastics (21)
 DEKKOPAD, 805,401, by Scrubb & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.19.

From the "Trade Marks Journal," March 29

For all goods (1)
 AGRIMORE, 801,899, by Fisons Horticultural, Ltd., Felixstowe, Suffolk.
For chemical products for use in photography (1)
 HYFIN, 815,682, by Ilford, Ltd., Ilford, Essex.
For preparations for the hair (3)
 COREX, 804,326, by Technichem (Winton), Ltd., Bournemouth, Hants.
For soaps and shampoos (3)
 Device with words COW BRAND, 802,409, by Kyoshinsha Yushi Kogyo, K.K., Joto-Ku, Osaka, Japan.
For shampoos (3)
 YARN-GLO, B806,933, by Dumas Milner International, Inc., Panama, Republic of Panama, and Jackson, Mississippi, U.S.A.
For perfumes, soaps, non-medicated toilet preparations and cosmetics; but not including depilatory products (3)
 Device with words MARIA STUARD, B807,834, by Fernando Torrego Martin, Madrid, Spain.
For pharmaceutical preparations for the treatment of dandruff (5)
 SHU-DRUFF, 808,629, by Perry Kurland Institute of Hair Culture & Design, London, W.1.

For non-medicated toilet preparations for use in the bath (3)

TEEN 'N' DEB, B809,295, by Nathaniel Gould, Brighton, Sussex.

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NYCOL, 812,992, by John Collier & Co., Ltd., Liversedge, Yorks.

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Device with words GENERAL FOODS KITCHENS, B796,084, by General Foods Corporation, White Plains, New York, U.S.A.

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GERMA-MEDICA, 813,387, by Huntington Laboratories, Inc., Huntington, Indiana, U.S.A.

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For preparations for use in electrocardiograph examinations (5)

CARDISTOR, 794,198, by William Frederick Wheeler, Newdigate, Surrey.

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For veterinary preparations for use in the treatment of digestive disorders in cattle (5)

KUDDEX, 801,453, by Laboratories for Applied Biology, Ltd., London, N.16.

For all goods (5)

INGALDRON, 805,336, by C. H. Boehringer Sohn, Ingelheim on Rhine, 22b, Germany. ESTARINUM, 811,973, by Edelfettwerke Werner Schlüter, Hamburg-Eidelstedt, Western Germany. HYPOJECTI, 814,566, by Day, Son & Hewitt, Ltd., London, W.1. VINBUTAL, 813,953, by Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., London, E.2. MAXOLON, 814,154, by Beecham Research Laboratories, Ltd., Brentford, Middlesex. MESORPAC, 814,604, by Lovcns Kemiske Fabriks Handels-Aktieselskab, Ballerup, nr. Copenhagen, Denmark. MEPROPHEN, 814,754, by Franco-Indian Pharmaceuticals Private, Ltd., Bombay 18, India.

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From the "Trade Marks Journal," April 5

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COWBOY, 813,749, by Baby Soap Factory, Ltd., Kisumu, Kenya.

CONTEMPORARY THEMES

ETHYL ARACHIDONATE, cod-liver oil, and corn oil. Effects of on the plasma-cholesterol level. *Lancet*, April 8.

CYCLO-ARTHENOL: a minor constituent of linseed oil. *Nature*, April 8.

SOME METHOXYINDOLEALKYLAMINES. Pharmacological actions of. *Nature*, April 8.

"ANTIBIOTIC EFFECTS" in plant communities. *Nature*, April 8.

DROSOPHILA: A tumour-inducing factor in. *Science*, March 24.

ION UPTAKE by living plant roots. *Science*, March 24.

DIETHYLPROPION in the treatment of "refractory" obesity. *Brit. med. J.*, April 8.

SULFINPYRAZONE. Use of, in the treatment of gout. *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, March 18.

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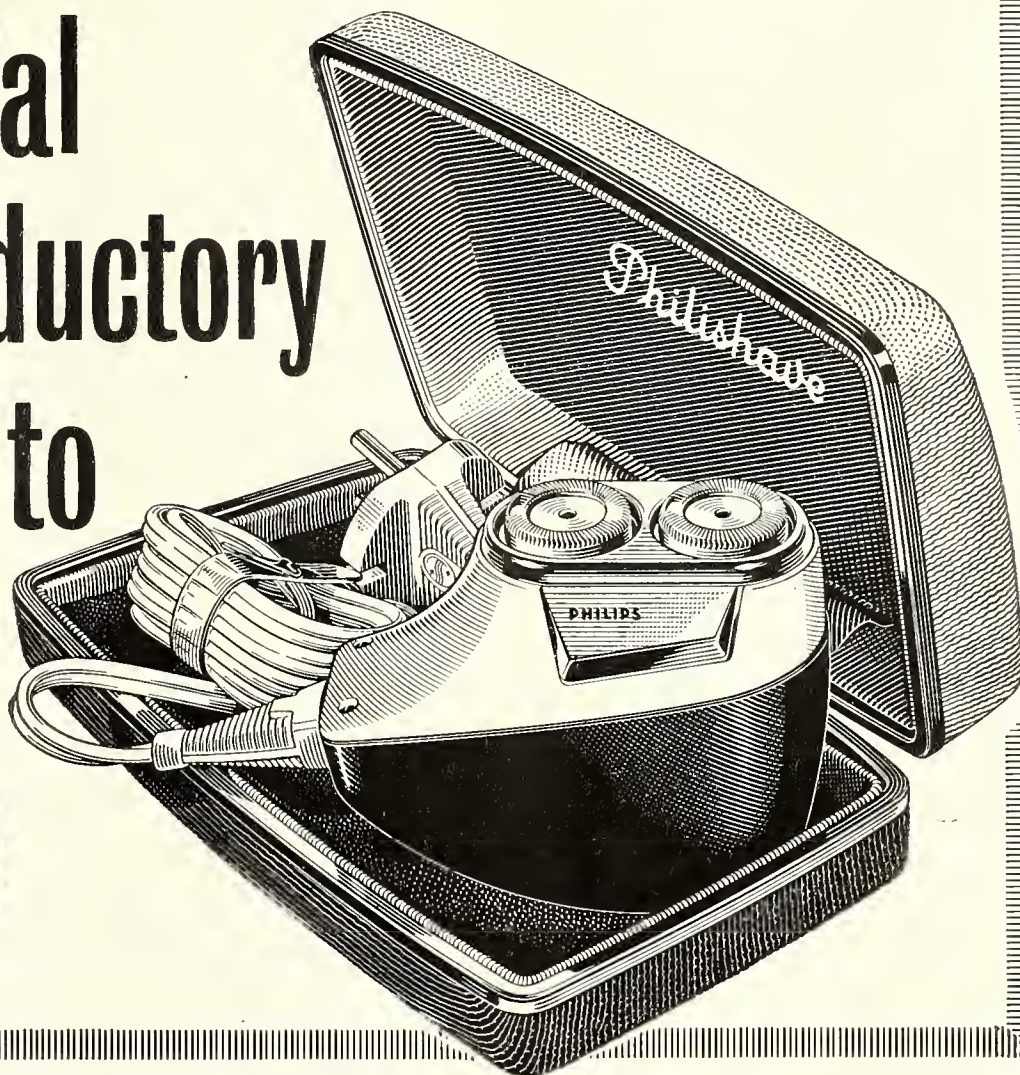
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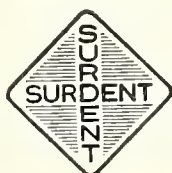
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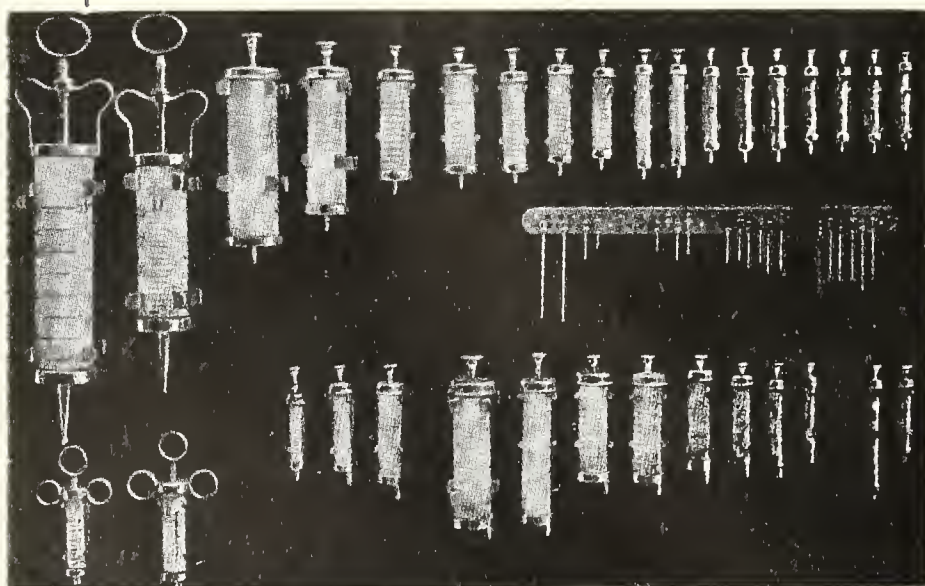


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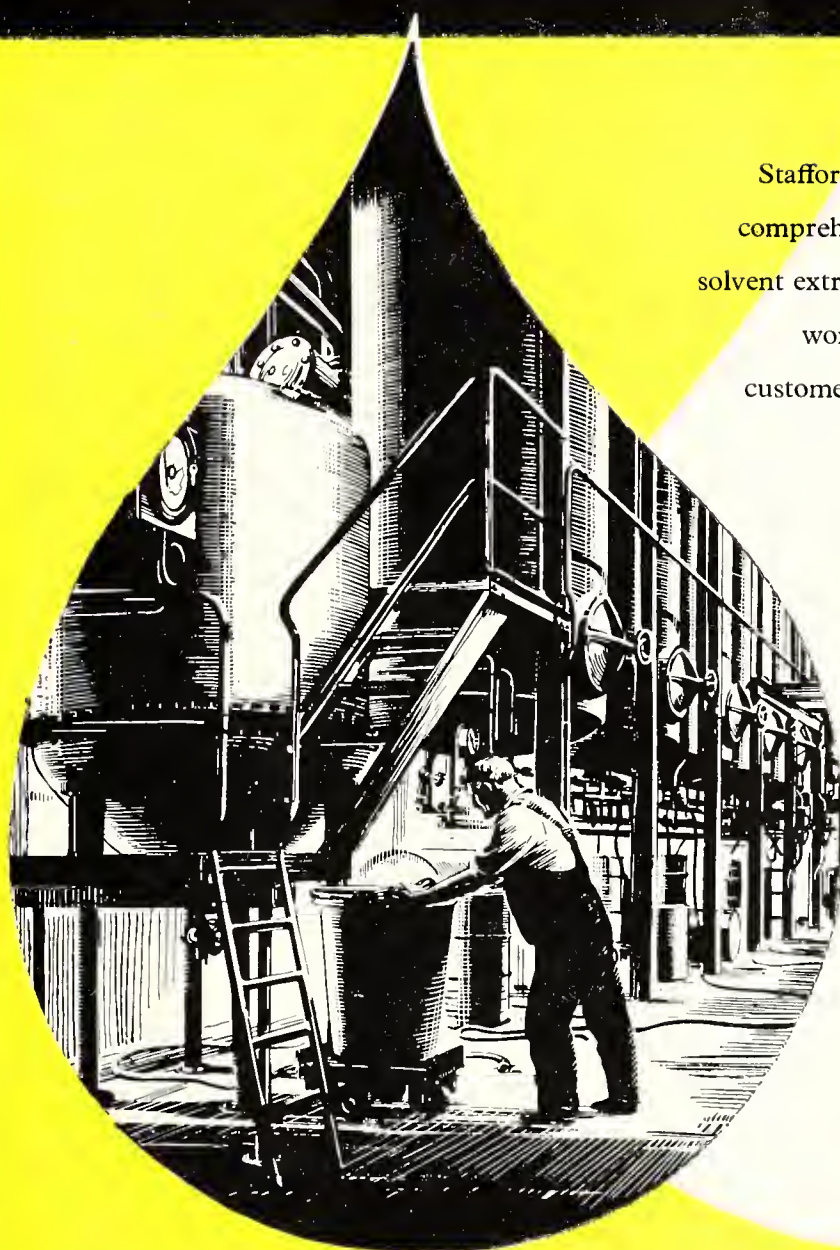
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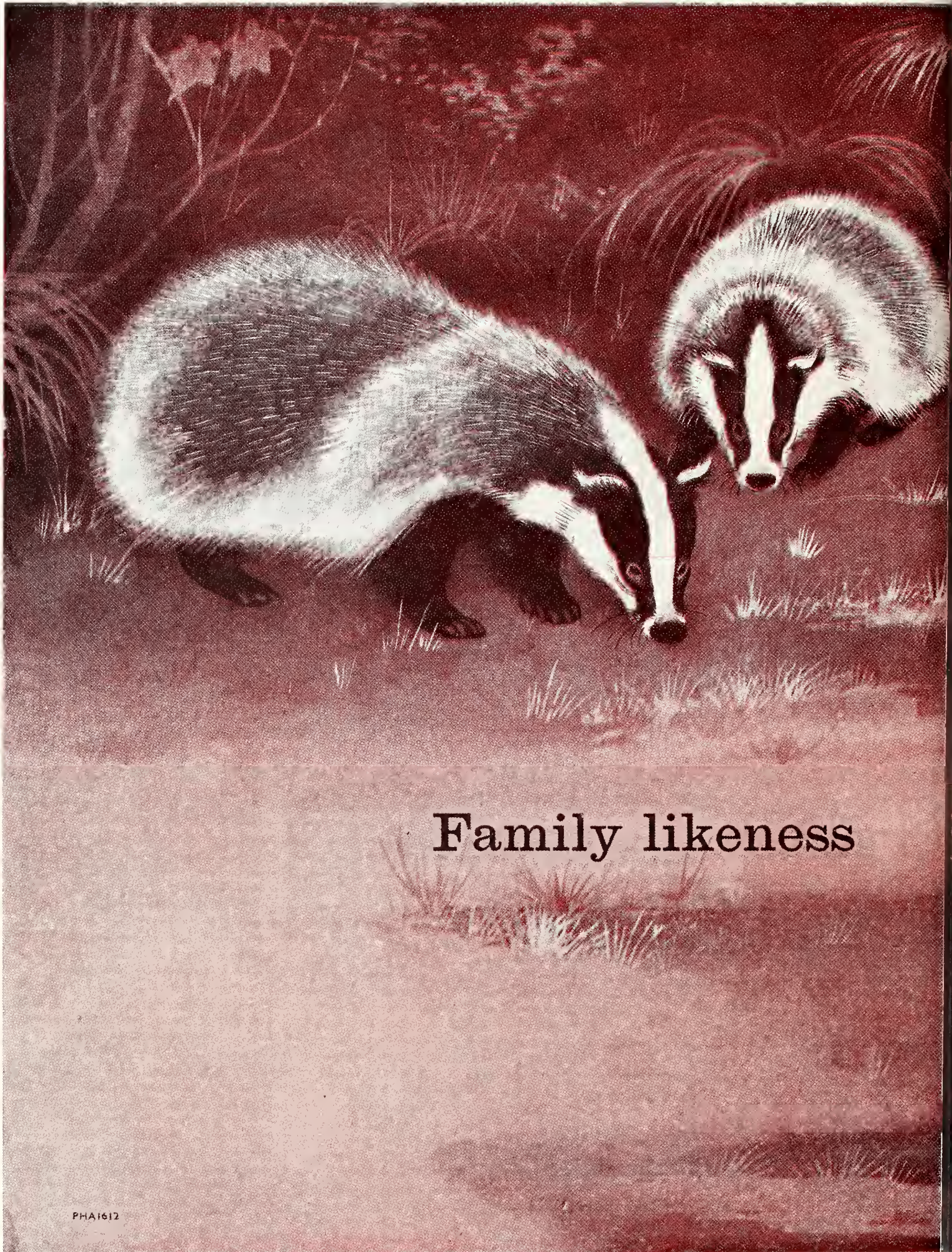


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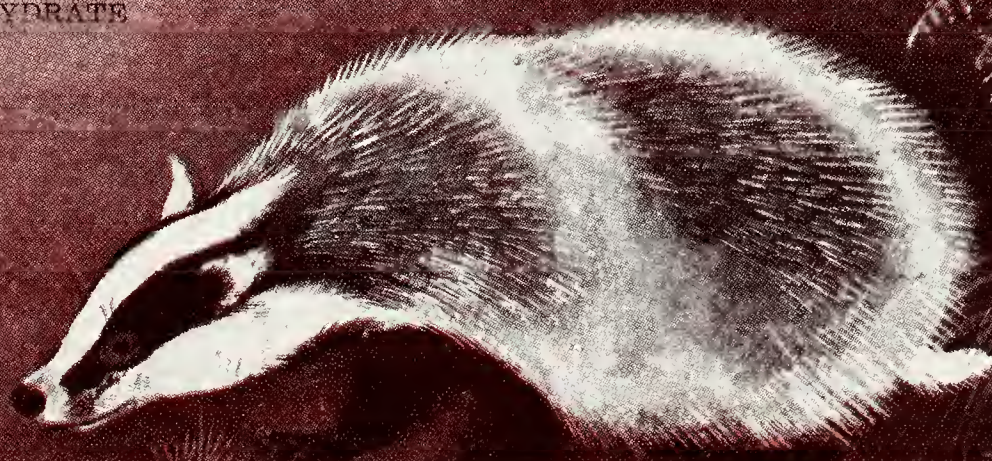
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On giving Burroughs a trial. *"You would be doing a real service to many one-man shops like mine by allowing them to try out a Burroughs for a short time. This is really the only way in which anyone can appreciate how useful it can be."*

Burroughs HELPED Mr. REES— Burroughs CAN HELP YOU!



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Burroughs Adding Machine Limited, 356-366 Oxford Street, London W.1. Telephone: HYDe Park 8961
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Let Fallowfields supply you with everything photographic. Prompt and intelligent action is given to every order, and, remember, you're really in the picture when Fallowfields—the largest photographic wholesalers in the country—look after you.

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LTD

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NAME

ADDRESS

(CAPITALS PLEASE)

Unrivalled for SKIN, NOSE & EYE infections

ANTIPEOL

CUTANEOUS OINTMENT

For the immediate treatment of Burns and Scalds. For Boils to avert surgical intervention. Also for ABSCESSSES, ECZEMA, CARBUNCLES, VARICOSE ULCERS, HAEMORRHOIDS, and certain types of DERMATITIS.

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For ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, CATARRH, CORYZA, RHINITIS and many other infections of the naso-pharynx.

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For BLEPHARITIS, CONJUNCTIVITIS, DACRIOCYSTITIS, KERATITIS and other inflammatory conditions of the eye.



The Antipeol products incorporate the broth filtrates of the microbes common to most cutaneous, naso-pharyngeal and ocular complaints.

Among the MEDICAL AND NURSING PROFESSION and THE FIRST AID ASSOCIATIONS, the ANTIPEOL preparations enjoy a continued and growing popularity. They are highly regarded as simple but effective remedies against even the more virulent forms of skin, nose and eye infections.

FB38

MEDICO-BIOLOGICAL LABORATORIES LTD.

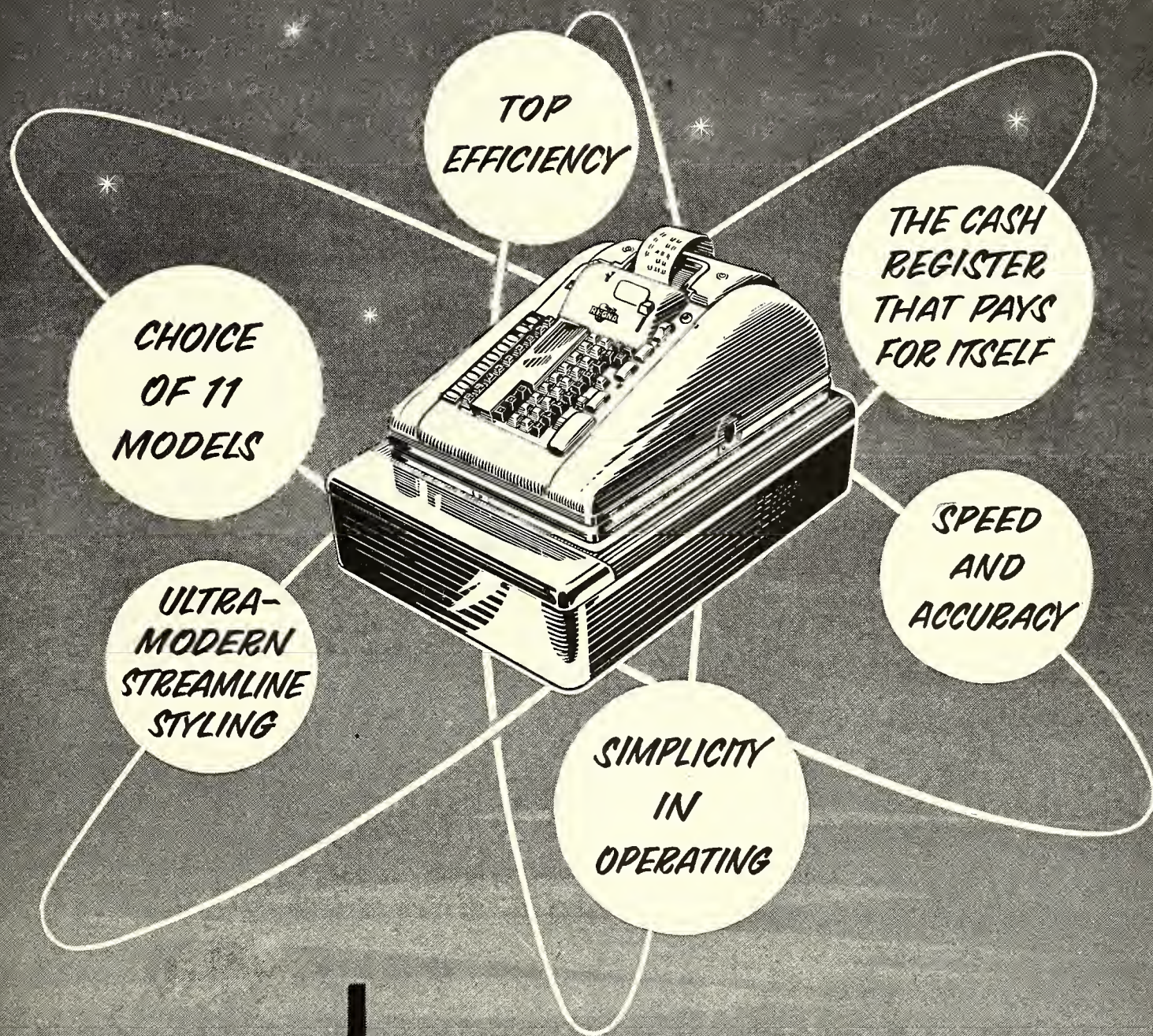
LONDON, S.E.25

Sole Distributors for the U.K.

ARCHER LABORATORIES LIMITED
CARGREEN ROAD, LONDON, S.E.25

REGNA

THE NUCLEUS OF CASH CONTROL



REGNA Manufacturers Service

On-the-spot service by factory-trained skilled engineers.

VISIT OUR LONDON SHOWROOMS

27 JOHN ADAM ST., W.C.2
20 PALL MALL, S.W.1

**Post
this
NOW**

TO THE REGNA CASH REGISTER COMPANY

27, John Adam Street, London, W.C.2 Tel: TRA 3351-4
Please rush without obligation, illustrated multi-coloured leaflet together with full details of a REGNA for my business.

NAME

ADDRESS

NEW PIFCO 'HOLIDAY' SHAVER

—it's battery powered— 52¹/₆ RETAIL

Big markets are open to you. The holidaymaker will want one. The traveller will want one. And the man who wants a quick afternoon shave in the office will want one.



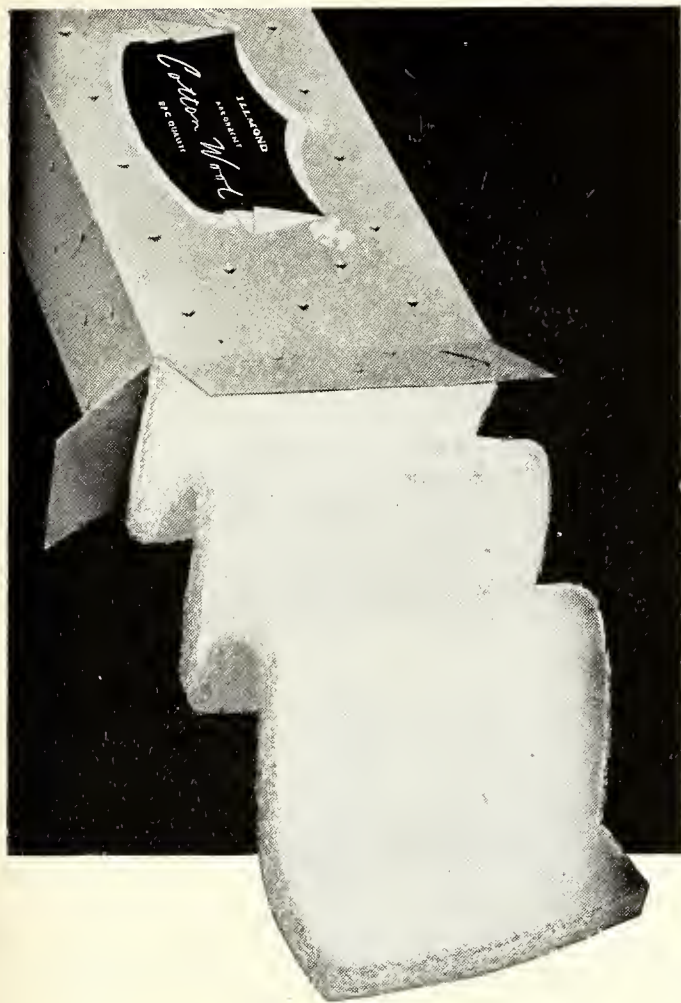
The Pifco 'Holiday' is independent of mains, and works equally well at home, in the office, on journeys or in an hotel. At 52¹/₆, it is the lowest-priced battery shaver on sale in Britain.

SPECIFICATION

- * Compact and efficient motor powered by one 1½ volt U.2 torch battery.
- * Micro-thin shaving head with individually spring-loaded blades to give a close shave quickly and easily.
- * Ultra-fine sieve to ensure that shaver glides smoothly and comfortably across skin.
- * Handsome red and white presentation box — ideal for display.

ORDER THE PIFCO 'HOLIDAY' FROM YOUR WHOLESALER TODAY!

If any difficulty, write to Pifco Ltd., Watling Street, Manchester, 4.



E. ILLINGWORTH & CO. (Bradford) Ltd.

COTTON WOOLS

ILLMOND—COTTON WOOL DISPENSER PACK

Package has tuck-in ends and can be re-sealed. Hygiene ensured. Elegant design of pack makes it perfect for a lady's dressing table. Only as much as is needed is pulled out at a time.

B.P.C. quality cotton wools. Hospital quality cotton wool (Drug Tariff). Sterilised and Unsterilised in all weights, for Home and Export.

Quantities labelled with your own labels from $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. to 16 oz. standard packets.

Bottle neck wool, filter pads, gauze and cotton tissue B.P.C. Quality. Respirator refills.

NEEDLELOOM FELTS

for thermal, sound and vibration insulation and protection.

COTTON WOOLS

Bleached and Unbleached Rolls from 2 in. to 40 in. wide, weights 3 oz. per sq. yd. upwards.

Sized Waddings.
Cut Sizes or Rolls.

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E. ILLINGWORTH & CO. (Bradford) Ltd.

SHELF MILLS, SHELF, NR. HALIFAX, YORKS.

Tel BRADFORD 76261/9 Grams "ILLMOND BRADFORD"



THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

ESTABLISHED 1859

The weekly newspaper for pharmacy and all sections of the drug, pharmaceutical and fine chemical, cosmetic, and allied industries

Official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland and the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland

Volume 175

April 15, 1961

No. 4235

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ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION

which includes The Chemist and Druggist Diary and
and Year Book, £2 10s. Single copies one shilling each.

RIDDOVYDRIN ELIXIR

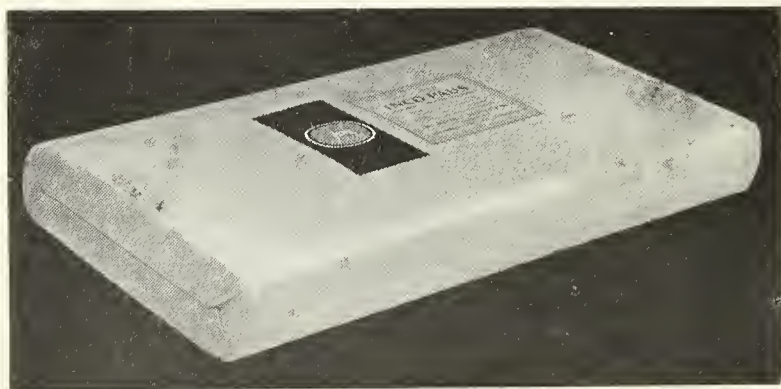
A NEW PREPARATION SPECIALLY COMPOUNDED TO
MEET WITH THE NECESSITY OF A POTENT SYRUP TO
RELIEVE ALL FORMS OF COUGHS ASSOCIATED WITH :—

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS and INFLUENZA
— CONTAINING VITAMIN C —

ONE SIZE ONLY — 3oz. CARTONED PANEL
UNSUITABLE FOR CHILDREN UNDER 14

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AND AT MANCHESTER PHONE : SHO 7254-5-6



ROBINSONS OF CHESTERFIELD

announce that their disposable absorbent incontinence pads

INCO-PADS

are now obtainable in packets of ten pads,
specially prepared for home use

Trade Price 5/- per packet of 10 pads
Selling Price 6/11 per packet of 10 pads

STANDARD PACK 10 PACKETS
PER NON-RETURNABLE CONTAINER

Obtainable through your wholesaler or direct from

ROBINSON & SONS LTD. WHEAT BRIDGE MILLS • CHESTERFIELD

INCO-PADS, hitherto available only to hospitals, are now offered for use in the home. Proved by extensive use in hospitals, they are designed both to prevent the soiling of bed-linen and to reduce laundry costs in cases of incontinence and home confinements.

Made from highly absorbent cellulose wadding with non-woven fabric facing, INCO-PADS have waterproof paper backs.

CUMULATIVE LIST OF AMENDMENTS TO THE C.&D.

Quarterly Price List

MARCH 1

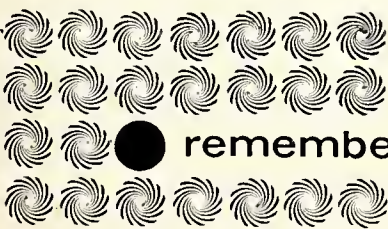
Abdine (821 McGlashan) powders single ..	32 0	8 0	4½	
	gross	gross		
Achromycin (746 Lederle) capsules 50 mgm .. 25	9 6ea	14 3 TS		
100 .. 100	35 8ea	53 6 TS		
250 mgm .. 16	25 6ea	39 3 TS		
100 .. 100	153 4ea	230 0 TS		
1000 .. 1480	6ea	2220 9 TS		
for ear solution powder vial 50 mgm } diluent vial 10 mls }	6 0ea	9 0 TS		
for oral suspension 1.5 gm 1 oz	9 6ea	14 3 TS		
intramuscular vial 100 mgm	4 6ea	9 9 TS		
intravenous vial 100 mgm	4 2ea	9 3 TS		
250 mgm	8 6ea	12 9 TS		
500 mgm	16 4ea	23 0 TS		
ointment 3% .. 1 oz	4 0ea	9 0 TS		
1 oz	7 2ea	19 9 TS		
ophthalmic ointment 1% 6	6 0ea	9 9 TS		
powder sterilised .. vial	4 10ea	7 3 TS		
oil suspension 1% 6 mls	1 8ea	2 9 TS		
pediatric drops 10 mls	6 6ea	9 9 TS		
soluble tablets .. 100	35 8ea	53 6 TS		
syrup .. 2 oz	9 6ea	14 3 TS		
16 oz	68 8ea	193 6 TS		
tablets 50 mgm .. 25	9 6ea	14 3 TS		
100 .. 100	35 8ea	53 6 TS		
250 mgm .. 16	25 6ea	39 3 TS		
100 .. 100	153 4ea	230 0 TS		
1000 .. 1480	6ea	2220 9 TS		
troches 15 mgm .. 25	3 8ea	5 9 TS		
Achromycin V (746 Lederle) capsules 50 mgm .. 25	9 6ea	14 3 TS		
100 .. 100	35 8ea	53 6 TS		
250 mgm .. 16	25 6ea	39 3 TS		
100 .. 100	153 4ea	230 0 TS		
1000 .. 1480	6ea	2220 9 TS		
pediatric drops 10 mls	6 6ea	9 9 TS		
syrup .. 2 oz	9 6ea	14 3 TS		
16 oz	68 8ea	193 9 TS		
Adelphane (262 CIBA) tablets .. 25				
Adreson (917 Organon) eye drops 1% .. 3 mls				
tablets 5 mgm .. 40				
25 mgm .. 20, 40				
Adroyd (938 PD) tablets .. 30	22 8ea	34 0 ts4B		
100 .. 100	70 0ea	105 0 ts4B		
250 .. 170	0ea	255 0 ts4B		
Adwin (266 Clarnel) paediatric .. 4 oz	30 0	3 9		
dp 16 oz	108 0			
tablets .. 100	80 0			
dp 500	27 0ea			
Aero-Medic (261 Christy) Aero-Ped (261 Christy) Aero-Ped (657 IL) Airwick (23 Airwick) de luxe bottle .. 62 3 ..			6 11	
aerosol mist large .. 62 3 ..			6 11	
fly killer large .. 62 3 ..			6 11	
Aiblen (339 CG) cotton wool .. 1 oz	5 5 ..			
2 oz	8 8 ..			
4 oz	14 7 ..			
8 oz	25 5 ..			
16 oz	3 10½ea			
Aludrox (1352 Wyeth) tablets compound .. 560	306 9 ..	34 1		
Amblyon A (917 Organon) 1 mil 3 & 25				
Amblyon B (917 Organon) 1 mil 3 & 25				
Amphedrex (195 Brook Parker) tablets 25				
Ambramycin (70 Aspro) capsules 250 mgm .. 16	25 6ea		TS	
60 .. 60	92 0ea		TS	
250 .. 250	372 6ea		TS	
suspension 2.5% 60 mls	9 6ea		TS	
Amyloxine (1152 SK) Spanules .. 30	150 0 ..	18 9 ts1s4A		
250 .. 250	99 0ea	148 6 ts1s4A		
Andre Philippe (48 AP) eyebrow pencil .. 6	4 6	2 3	9	

reconditioning cream dispenser	17			
spray lacquer aerosol ..	29 0	14 6	4 9	
Anestan (690 Keldon)				
Antrenyl (262 CIBA)				
syrup 100 mls				
Aproseline (262 CIBA)				
tablets 25 mgm .. 25				
50 mgm .. 25				
Aqua Velva (1113 S&B) after-shave lotion ..	17 1	8 6½	2 8	
ice blue ..	27 11	13 11½	4 4	
	21 9	10 10½	3 4	
	37 3	18 7½	5 9	
Archanium (974 PC)	1½ oz	26 0	6 6	3 9½
	2½ oz	40 0	10 0	5 10
8 oz	92 0	23 0	13 5	
Arriad (1003 PP) deodorant lotion refill				
Asmac (1303 Wander) all sizes				
Asmac (1303 Wander) tablets .. 50	54 0 ..		6 0 ts1s4A	
250	213 0 ..		23 8 ts1s4A	
Asmaval (378 DCBL) tablets .. 500	28 4ea		42 9 pl1s4B	
Aspirin (1023 Radlol) aspirin liniment dp 16 oz	132 0 ..		19 9	
dp 80 oz	600 0 ..		75 0	
Aureomycin (746 Lederle) capsules 50 mgm .. 25	9 6ea		14 3 TS	
100 .. 100	35 8ea		53 6 TS	
250 mgm .. 16	25 6ea		39 3 TS	
100 .. 100	153 4ea		230 0 TS	
1000 .. 1480	6ea		2220 9 TS	

THIS WEEK'S CHANGES

AT END OF LIST

ear solution 50 mgm vial	6 0ea		9 0 TS	
ointment 3% .. ½ oz	4 0ea		8 0 TS	
1 oz	7 2ea		10 9 TS	
ophthalmic 1% 6 x ½ oz	6 0ea		9 0 TS	
sterilised vial ..	4 10ea		7 3 TS	
soluble tablets 50 mgm 100	35 8ea		53 6 TS	
syrup .. 4 oz	19 0ea		29 9 TS	
16 oz	68 8ea		193 0 TS	
25	3 8ea		5 6 TS	
troches ..				
Aviesulfon (649 ICI) tablets 0.05 gm .. 1000	117 0 ..		14 7½	
Ayrton (78 AS&Co) fairyspun leg tan ..	14 0	7 0	2 9	
Bepilete (1352 Wyeth) elixir .. 4 oz	42 9 ..		4 9 ts1s4A	
40 oz	291 0 ..		32 4 ts1s4A	
60	34 0 ..		3 10 ts1s4A	
Bepilex (1352 Wyeth) elixir .. 40 oz	268 0 ..		29 10	
Besorbon (691 Kemsales) snuff ..	12 6	3 1½	1 8	
Bifacton (917 Organon) tablets 30				
Billorat (8 Actina) tripod Stabilo gray 1125/3	68 8ea	16 9ea	119 9	
Bietergie (972 Pharmax) detergent .. 2 kilo	28 0ea			
Bob Martin (143 BM) show ring shampoo ..	19 1	4 9½	2 6	
Brock (1169 GS&S) shampoo sachet ..	7 0	1 9	1 0	
Bright Future (631 Hudnut) hair lightener ..	48 3	24 1½	7 6	
Bright Mist (385 DG) hair set aerosol ..	72 0	36 0	12 0	
Bronchipax (70 Aspro) tablets .. 6	46 0 (3 doz) ..		1 10	
24	41 7 ..		5 0	
48	74 4 ..		8 10	
72	96 8 ..		11 6	
Bronnley (194 Bronnley) pine bath cubes (6) 2022/6	19 0	9 3	3 3	



remember to stock

Marzine



Burroughs Wellcome & CO (The Wellcome Foundation Ltd) London

the modern
travel sickness
remedy.
Safe for all
members of
the family

[illegible]

TRADE MARK

	8 oz	6 9½ lb	..	4 6	
	16 oz	6 6½ ea	..	8 8	
pink label NHS No. 3	2 oz	6 1½ lb	..	1 0	
	4 oz	5 6½ lb	..	1 10	
	8 oz	5 2 lb	..	3 5	
	16 oz	4 10½ ea	..	6 6	
yellow label ..	2 oz	9 4 lb	..	1 7	
	4 oz	8 9 lb	..	2 11	
	8 oz	8 4½ lb	..	5 7	
	16 oz	8 1½ ea	..	10 10	
Gem (365 Demuth)					
dry shampoo ..	18 10	4 8½	2 9		
Gestatin (917 Organon)					
tablets 5 mgm ..	500	221 0ca	..	331 6	
Gestyl (917 Organon)					
ampoules 200 iu 1 mil	6				
400 iu 1 mil	6				
500 iu 1 mil	3, 6, & 12				
1000 iu 1 mil	6				
3000 iu 1 mil	6				
Gevral (746 Lederle)					
capsules ..	30	11 4ea	2 10ea	19 10	
Gwilym Evans' (552 GE)					
Stopain tablets ..	20	13 0	3 3	1 9	
Hanson (822 McEwan)					
Venus scales ..	..	58 6ea	12 2ea	95 6	
Haze (1037 Reckitt)					
C ..	32 7 ..	..	3 9		
B ..	54 4 ..	..	6 3		
Hematest (843 ML)					
tablets ..	50	90 0 ..	..	11 3	
Hydrocortisone (759 L & B)					
cream non-greasy					
½% ..	5 gm	1 9ea	..	2 8 TS	
1% ..	15 gm	3 7ea	..	5 4 TS	
2½% ..	5 gm	2 10ea	..	4 4 TS	
15 gm	5 9ea	..	8 8 TS		
2½% ..	5 gm	4 11ea	..	7 4 TS	
15 gm	11 7ea	..	17 4 TS		
ointment ½% ..	20 mls	4 5ea	..	6 8 TS	
1% ..	20 mls	6 11ea	..	10 4 TS	
ointment greasy ½% ..	5 gm	1 9ea	..	2 8 TS	
15 gm	3 7ea	..	5 4 TS		
1% ..	5 gm	2 10ea	..	4 4 TS	
15 gm	5 9ea	..	8 8 TS		
2½% ..	5 gm	4 11ea	..	7 4 TS	
15 gm	11 7ea	..	17 4 TS		
50 gm	35 1ea	..	52 8 TS		
Hydroderm (837 MSD)	5 gm	51 0 ..	..	6 4½ TS	
15 gm	126 0 ..	..	15 9 TS		
Ilford (645 Ilford)					
film HPS ..	127	..	..	3 5	
..	120	..	..	3 5	
..	620	..	..	3 5	
Inter-Dens (802 Martindale)					
new mirror pack ..	19 0	4 9	2 9		
I-Sedrin (413 Lilly) compound					
Jeannie (978 PYP)					
dog shampoo ..	15 0	3 9	2 2		
..	26 0	6 6	3 9		
..	26 0ea	6 6ea	45 0		
Johnsons (672 Johnson)					
baby napkins 24 x 24 in	20 6 ..	..	27 6		
Kasbah (995 Potter's)					
kidney remedy ..	12 0	3 0	2 0		
Kleinerts (706 Kleinerts)					
Viking swim caps					
Pompadour ..	3021	383 0	19 2½	49 6	
Kobold (637 Hunter)					
BC flashgun ..	77 10ea	19 0ea	135 10		
Z ..	11 10ea	2 11ea	20 9		
Kodak (711 Kodak)					
Brownie movie camera					
model 11 f/1.9 ..	156 6ea	39 2ea	345 0		
movie turret camera f/1.9	310 5ea	77 7ea	645 2		
Kodachrome film	828-8	8 3ea	11ea	12 9	
828-12	10 10ea	1 1ea	16 6		
(20 exp) ..	K135	15 6ea	1 10ea	24 0	
(36 exp) ..	K135	22 8ea	2 7ea	35 0	
(20 exp) ..	KA135	15 6ea	1 10ea	24 0	
Kremi (1113 S&B)					
hair tonic ..	36 2	18 1	5 7		
Lectricshave (1113 S&B)	1½ oz	15 6	7 9	2 5	
2½ oz	26 4	13 2	4 1		
Ledermycin (746 Lederle)					
capsules 150 mgm ..	16	25 6ea	..	38 3 TS	
100	153 4ea	..	230 0 TS		
1000	1480 6ea	..	2220 9 TS		
drops ..	10 mls	6 6ea	..	9 9 TS	
syrup ..	2 oz	9 6ea	..	14 3 TS	
16 oz	68 8ea	..	103 0 TS		
Lentheric (753 Lentheric)					
Red Lilac soap (3) ..			8 0		
Levonor (502 Genatosan)					
tablets ..	30	40 0 ..	..	5 0 †s4B	

	250	282 0 ..	..	35 3 †s4B	
Lights Up (385 DG)					
hair lighter ..	45 0	22 6	7 6		
Lion (995 Potter's)					
cleansing herbs ..	12 0	3 0	2 0		
Liquisprayer R (766 Liquinure)	33 0ea	..	49 6		
Loxene (563 Hampshire)					
shampoo ..	2 oz	16 5	4 1	2 3	
..	6 oz	31 0	7 7½	4 3	
Luma (779 Luma)					
compound ..	17 0	4 3	2 6		
..	36 6	9 1½	5 6		
..	55 6	13 10½	8 9		
Lutocyclin (262 CIBA)					
amponles 5 mgm 1 mil all sizes					
10 mgm 1 mil 3, 25, 50 & 100					
25 mgm 1 mil 3, 25, 50 & 100					
rubber capped vials 10 mls					
implants 100 mgm					
Linguets 5 mgm 500 & 1000					
10 mgm 500 & 1000					
25 mgm 1000					
tablets all strengths and sizes					
Macleans (303 County)					
solid dentifrice chlorophyll					
Magicuril (1113 S&B)					
capsules ..	4 8	2 4	8½		
liquid ..	12 11	6 5½	2 0		
Majepitil (971 PSMB)					
tablets 1 mgm ..	50	90 0	22 6	13 1	†s4B
..	250	360 0	90 0	52 6	†s4B
5 mgm ..	50	260 0	65 0	37 11	†s4B
..	250	1040 0ea	260 0ea	151 8	†s4B
Mansil (786 Macdonald)					
cotton wool hospital ..	1 oz	5 5 ..	..	
2 oz	8 8 ..	..		
4 oz	14 7 ..	..		
8 oz	25 5 ..	..		
16 oz	46 3 ..	..		
Margo's (798 Margolis)					
baby powder ..	8 0	2 0	1 3		
..	12 6	3 1½	2 0		
hand cream ..	6 6	3 3	1 3		
hair lacquer aerosol ..	27 6	13 6	4 11		
spray bottle ..	11 0	5 6	2 0		
refill sachet ..	3 6	1 9	1 0		
petroleum jelly ..	9 0 ..	..	1 0		
..	18 0 ..	..	2 0		
razor blades blue ..	25	31 8	7 11	1 6	
(1000)		(1000)			
shampoo					
egg & lanolin sachet	21 0	5 3	4		
gross	41 0	10 3	7		
twin pack sachet	gross	gross			
bottle ..	4 oz	9 0	2 3	1 6	
medicated	41 0	10 3	7		
twin pack sachet	gross	gross			
bottle ..	4 oz	9 0	2 3	1 6	
talcum powder					
bouquet of flowers,					
honey, valley, lily of the	16 8	8 4	2 11		
valley, rose ..	7 2	3 7	1 6		
lavender ..	16 8	8 4	2 11		
tonic hair cream	sachet	1 8	10 3		
large	7 2	3 7	1 6		
giant	12 6	6 3	2 6		
Mavala Scientifique (1093 JS&C)	126 6	63 0	21 0		
Menformon (917 Organon)					
ampoules 0.1 mgm/ml 3 & 12					
oil solution 1.0 mgm/ml 3, 6, 12 & vial 5 mls					
oral solution 1 mgm/ml 10 mls					
tablets 0.05 mgm 25, 100, 500					
1 mgm 500					
5 mgm 500					
Menstrogen (917 Organon) ampoules 1 mil 12					
Metacal (826 MJ)	3½ lb	34 8ea	49 6		
Milloyphylle (346 Dales)					
ampoules ..	6	68 0 ..	8 6		
..	48	42 6ea	..		
Milton (849 MA)					
antiseptic ..	3 oz	15 9 ..	1 9		
8 oz	27 0 ..	..	3 0		
16 oz	38 3 ..	..	4 3		
Mini-Sax (1229 T&C)					
tablets ..	150	18 0 ..	2 0		
Modess (672 Johnsons)					
sanitary towels					
cotton wool size 1 ..	12	19 3 ..	2 1		
size 2 ..	12	23 0 ..	2 6		
Monastery (856 MH) herbs	10 8	2 8	1 4		
Morny (862 Morny) perfume					
Sandalwood flaskette ..	..	..	3 9		
medium flask	..	..	12 6		
de luxe ..	..	..	63 0		
Morphy-Richards (863 M&R)					
electric blankets					

MEGGEZONES
FOR COUGHS, COLDS AND CATARRH

dex PASTILETS
THE MODERN COUGH TREATMENT

MEGGESON
DYSPEPSIA TABLETS

THE BRAND LEADERS IN THEIR FIELDS

MEGGESON & CO. LTD., LONDON S.E.16

POTENT AND SAFE

Delete	Pronel (451 F&J)	6	72	0	18	0	10	6
	Protogest (208 BW)							
	vet 100 mils	6	216	0			24	0
	Quadrin (215 BL)							
	tablets	13	25	6	6	4½	3	9
	Quota (1021 QO)							
	slimming diet	8 oz					7	6
	Robinade (285 Colman) sachet	9	4gross				1	
	Rodine (573 TH)							
	warfarin powder	20	0				2	6
		48	0				6	0
	Rogitine (262 CIBA)							
	ampoules 5 mgm/ml 25							
Delete	Rolleicord (637 Hunter) with f/3.5 Xenar lens							
Delete	Rolleiflex (637 Hunter) flashgun							
	sizes 1, 2 and 3	102	6ea	25	0ea	178	10	
	Rolleiflex (637 Hunter) camera							
	with f/2.8F Zeiss Planar lens	1780	6ea	434	0ea	3104	9	
	with f/2.8 Xenotar lens	1659	4ea	404	6ea	2893	6	
	ever ready case	82	6ea	20	2ea	144	1	
	with 3.5F Planar lens and							
	coupled meter	1536	6ea	374	5ea	2679	2	
	with 3.5F Xenotar lens and							
	coupled meter	1411	4ea	244	0ea	2461	0	
	with "T" Tessar f/3.5 lens	1007	6ea	245	7ea	1756	10	
	with meter	1181	0ea	287	10ea	2059	4	
	meter	173	10ea	42	4ea	303	1	
	with 4 x 4 f/3.5 Xenar lens	547	0ea	135	11ea	972	5	
	ever-ready case	42	4ea	10	4ea	73	10	
	soft leather case	41	4ea	10	1ea	72	1	
	Rolleiflex-Tele (637 Hunter) camera							
	with f/4 Sonnar lens	2070	0ea	504	7ea	3609	7	
	ever-ready case	99	10ea	24	4ea	174	1	
	meter	173	10ea	42	4ea	303	1	
	Ross (1084 Ross)							
	entry 1125/3							
Delete	Ross (1084 Ross)							
	binoculars							
	Stepmur 10 x 50					1023	11	
	Stepsun 12 x 50					1041	5	
	Tropical 7 x 40					970	10	
	10 x 50					1131	9	
	micro-projection attachment					350	0	
	mobile collapsible stand					371	0	
	Salicylamide (1305 WB)							
	tablets 0.5 gm	100	72	0		9	0	
		500	252	0		31	6	
		1000	480	0		60	0	
	Samaritan (1232 T&R)							
	olive oil	2½ oz	8	9				
		5 oz	14	0				
		10 oz	24	0				
		20 oz	47	0				
	Samona (1096 Samona)							
	tablets No. 2							
Delete	Sanilav (671 Jeyes)							
	plastic pack	24	8			2	9	
	Savlon (649 ICI)							
	barrier cream 5 gm	17	0	4	3	2	6	
Delete	two-purpose barrier cream 50 gm							
Delete	Scherk (128 Biometica)	7102						
Delete	Septocin (195 Brook Parker)							
	cream No. 1	2 oz	30	0				
Delete	Serpasil (262 CIBA)							
Delete	tablets 0.1 mgm 25							
Delete	0.25 mgm 25							
	Silcot (786 Macdonald)							
	sanitary briefs chic	54	0	2	8	6	11	
	Silk 'n' satin (1113 S&B)							
	lotion	18	7	9	3½	2	10	
		10	10	5	5	1	8	
	Silvopin (1030 Ravika)							
Delete	crude pine extract brown 4 oz	1 lb						
	crude pine needle extract 16 oz	60	0	30	0	10	0	
	pine needle bath tablets	5	10	10	5	5	2	6
		10 pkts		10 pkts				
	Simpkin's (1141 Simpkin)							
	peppermint rolls (rose)	3	0			4		
	Sketron (1153 SKF)	100	0	25	0	14	7	
	Skol (1113 S&B)							
	sun lotion	1 oz	13	11	3	5½	1	10
		2 oz	20	10	5	2½	2	9
		4 oz	34	1	8	6½	4	6
	Solo (1159 Solo)							
	squashes and cordials	26 oz	25	0		2	6	
	Sparine (1352 Wyeth)							
	Latabs	20	64	0		7	2	pls4B
		250	53	9ea		71	8	pls4B
	Spratts (1175 SPL)							
	cereal cat food	7	6			10		
	dog cakes 4 x 7 lb	23	6case			7	3	
	mixed ovals	10	1			1	1	
		19	9			2	1	
	ovals	10	1			1	1	
Delete	puppy biscuits							

	Sta-blond (1113 S&B)							
	shampoo powder	4	5	1	1½	7½		
	liquid	11	0	2	9	1	5½	
	sachet	4	7	1	1½	7½		
Delete	Stenediol (917 Organon) tablets 10 mgm 250							
	SteriShave (438 ER)							
	razor bath	22	0	11	0	3	9	
	refills	18	0	9	0	3	0	
	Stimplete (1352 Wyeth)							
	elixir	4	0			4	11	pls4A
		40 oz	287	0		31	11	pls4A
	Streak Lightening (385 DG)							
	hair colour stick	39	0	19	6	6	6	
	Suba-Seal (479 WF)							
	feeding bottle, polythene							
		4 oz				1	3	
		8 oz				1	6	
	Sunnybisk (535 Granose)							
	small	9	1			11		
	Sustanon (917 Organon)							
	100 ampoules 1 mil	1	116	0		14	6	pls4B
		3	27	0ea		40	6	pls4B
	250 ampoules 1 mil	1	23	8ea		35	6	pls4B
		3	63	4ea		95	0	pls4B
	Swift (581 Haynor)							
	battery shaver	36	3ea	8	10ea	58	10	
	Tattoo (451 F&J)							
	spiral brush-on mascara	45	0	22	6	7	6	
	Tek (672 Johnsons) tooth-brush							
	bristle short head	23	4			2	11	
	long tufted	31	4			3	11	
	junior	10	0			1	3	
	Terramycin (969 Pfizer)							
	capsules 50 mgm	100	35	8ea		53	6	TS
		16	25	6ea		38	3	TS
	250 mgm	100	153	4ea		230	0	TS
		1000	1480	6ea		2220	9	TS
	intramuscular injection							
	100 mgm	4	6ea			6	9	TS
	intravenous injection							
	250 mgm	8	6ea			12	9	TS
	500 mgm	15	4ea			23	0	TS
	nasal solution	4	1ea			6	1½	TS
	ophthalmic solution							
	25 mgm	5	4ea			8	0	TS
	oral suspension 1.5 gm	9	6ea			14	3	TS
	paediatric drops 1 gm	6	6ea			9	9	
	soluble tablets 50 mgm	25	10	3ea		15	4½	TS
	syrup 125 mgm/5 mils							
	60 mils	9	6ea			14	3	TS
	tablets 50 mgm	25	9	6ea		14	3	TS
		100	35	8ea		53	6	TS
	100 mgm	25	18	9ea		28	1½	TS
		100	70	10ea		106	3	TS
	250 mgm	16	25	6ea		38	3	TS
		100	153	4ea		230	0	TS
		1000	1480	6ea		2220	9	TS
	topical powder 3%	1 oz	8	0ea		12	0	TS
	troches 15 mgm	24	3	8ea		5	6	TS
	vaginal tablets 100 mgm	10	10	1ea		15	1½	TS
	topical ointment	½ oz	4	0ea		6	0	TS
		1 oz	7	2ea		10	9	TS
		200 gm	46	0ea		69	0	TS
	S.F. capsules	16	26	6ea		39	9	TS
		100	159	2ea		238	9	TS
		1000	1537	0ea		2305	6	TS
	Tessalon (262 CIBA)							
Delete	ampoules 5 mgm/ml 6							
Delete	suppositories 50 mgm 5							
Delete	Tes P.P. (917 Organon) 10 mgm/ml 3 & 25							
	Testosterone (917 Organon)							
	implant 200 mgm	31	6ea			47	3	pls4B
	Tetracycl (969 Pfizer)							
	capsules 50 mgm	100	35	8ea		53	6	TS
	250 mgm	16	25	6ea		38	3	TS
		100	153	4ea		230	9	TS
		1000	1480	6ea		2220	0	TS
	intramuscular injection							
	100 mgm	4	6ea			6	9	TS
	intravenous injection							
	250 mgm	8	6ea			12	9	TS
	500 mgm	15	4ea			23	0	TS
	oral suspension 1.5 gm	9	6ea			14	3	TS
	paediatric drops 1 gm	6	6ea			9	9	TS
	tablets 50 mgm	25	9	6ea		14	3	TS
		100	35	8ea		53	6	TS
	100 mgm	25	18	9ea		28	1½	TS
		100	70	10ea		106	3	TS
	250 mgm	16	25	6ea		38	3	TS
		100	153	4ea		230	0	TS
		1000	1480	6ea		2220	9	TS
	topical ointment 3%	½ oz	4	0ea		6	0	TS
		1 oz	7	2ea		10	9	TS
	Tetracycl-P (969 Pfizer)							
	capsules	16	25	6ea		38	3	TS
		100	153	4ea		230	0	TS
		1000	1480	6ea		2220	9	TS

FOR **YOU** ON ALL**12½%** DISCOUNT ON £10
5% DISCOUNT ON £5

Guaranteed B.P.C.

SURGICAL DRESSINGS
IN TRANSPARENTLY WRAPPED CARTONS

Send for full list of competitive prices

R. MILLNER (CHEMISTS) LTD.
SUNDRIES

486 STRETFORD ROAD, MANCHESTER, 16.

(654 Innox) = INNOXA (ENGLAND), LTD., Innox House, 436 Essex Road, London, N.1. Canonbury 6601.
(763 Lincoln) = LINCOLN CHEMICALS, LTD., 14A New Broadway, London, W.5. Ealing 8841.
(766 Liquinure) = LIQUINURE SALES, LTD., 19 Duke Street, London, W.1. Welbeck 5764.
(822 McEwan) = LEONARD McEWAN, LTD., 28 Orsman Road, London, N.1. Shoreditch 7754.
(884 NB) = NEVILLE BROWN & CO., LTD., Electrin House, 93 New Cavendish Street, London, W.1. Langham 7161.
(941 Parozone) = PAROZONE CO., LTD., Wellington Works, Stephenson Street, London, E.18. Albert Dock 5244.
(973 Pharmethicals) = PHARMETHICALS (LONDON), LTD., Victoria Way, Burgess Hill, Sussex. Burgess Hill 2737.
(1021 QO) = QUAKER OATS, LTD., Southall, Middlesex. Southall 2388.
(1093 JS&C) = JAMES, SAMUEL & CO., LTD., 30 Hanbury Street, London, E.1. Bishopsgate 6267.
(1110 SPL) = SCIENTIFIC PHARMACALS, LTD., Innox House, 436 Essex Road, London, N.1. Canonbury 6601.
(1131 Shulton) = SHULTON (GREAT BRITAIN) LTD., Trevor House, 96 Brompton Road, London, S.W.3. Knightsbridge 3771.
(1152 SK) = SMITH KENDON, LTD., Phone Hop 0707.
(1276 Vibac) = VIBAC LABORATORIES, LTD., 90 High Street, Bovingdon, Herts. Bovingdon 3289.

Delete									
	Arrid (1003 PP)								
	deodorant super spray	19	9	4	11½	2	9		
Delete	deodorant super spray	37	8	9	5	5	0		
	Artra (1330 WL)								
	skin tone cream .. 2 oz	75	0	37	6	12	6		
Delete	Barbett (1113 S&B) razor blades								
	Barbett (430 Eucryl)								
	drip dry razor blades .. (5)	16	0	4	0	2	3		
Delete	Carbantren (262 CIBA) tablets 20	71	3ea	..		95	0		
	Climamask (1313 WED)								
	Colgate (280 CP)								
A	chlorophyll tooth paste								
	large	22	2	5	6	2	11		
	Collo-Cal-D (324 Crookes)								
	bottle 16 oz	110	0	13	9		
Delete	20 oz								
	Collesol (324 Crookes)								
	iodine 16 oz	60	0	15	0	8	9		
Delete	20 oz								
Delete	Cristolox (1303 Wander) all sizes								
R	Decaserpyl (1087 Roussel)								
	tablets 5 mgm .. 20	92	0	11	6	†s4B	
	100	456	0	57	0	†s4B	
	500	188	0ea	282	0	†s4B	
	10 mgm 20	168	0	21	0	†s4B	
	100	840	0	105	0	†s4B	
	500	348	0ea	522	0	†s4B	
	Depo-Medrone (1263 Upjohn)								
	40 mgm/ml .. 1 ml	21	0ea	TS		
Delete	Dial (262 CIBA) tablets all sizes								
Delete	Didial (262 CIBA) tablets all sizes								
	Enduron (2 Abbott)								
	tablets 2-5 mgm .. 25	45	0	5	7½		
	100	174	0	21	9		
	5 mgm .. 25	81	0	10	1½		
	100	288	0	36	0		
	Femandren (262 CIBA)								
	Linguets all sizes								
Delete	Imposil 200 (114 Benger)								
	vial 20 mls	200	0	25	0		
	50 mls	480	0	60	0		
	100 mls	70	0ea	105	0		
	Lutormone (208 BW) vet								
	tablets 1500 iu .. 10	495	0	55	0		
	Mydrilate (1305 WB)								
	solution 0-5% .. 15 mls	72	0	18	0	10	6		
	1-0% .. 15 mls	80	0	20	0	11	8		
Delete	Nov-Alocol (1303 Wander)								
	all products all sizes								
Delete	Parke-Davis (938 PD)								
	adrenalin ointment .. ½ oz								
	Periactin (837 MSD)								
	tablets 4 mgm .. 100	16	6ea	4	1½ea	28	10½		
	500	75	0ea	18	9ea	131	3		
	Pro-Actidil (208 BW)								
	tablets 10 mgm .. 10	64	0	8	0	†s7	
	100	540	0	67	6	†s7	
Delete	Protadren (262 CIBA)								
	Linguets all sizes								
	Scan (31 AP)								
	bottle	24	0	6	0	3	6		
Corr.	Tan-if-ic (1059 Riddell)								
	24 x 12	42	4	12	0	7	11		
	Ultracorten-H (262 CIBA)								
Delete	tablets all strengths and sizes								
Delete	Vagisol (1303 Wander) all sizes								
	Vecortanol (262 CIBA)								
	(vet) 100 mgm 10 mls	12	11ea	16	1	TSVPO	
	Vick (1277 VI)								
Corr.	formula 44 cough linctus 4 oz	26	6	6</					

(1313 WED)=W.E.D. DISTRIBUTORS, LTD., Vergers House, Shore-ditch Church, London, E.2. Shoreditch 6983.



Modern girls are going for NIKINI

NIKINI advertising reaches *millions* of modern girls—and they're deciding it's just the thing for *them*.

The NIKINI—a brief, streamlined garment of fine nylon film—holds disposable NIKINI PADS in place without pins, loops or bulges. NIKINI PADS cost far less than any other.



NIKINI GARMENT **6/11** NIKINI PADS **1/3** DOZ

Attractive packs and display material help your NIKINI sales.

Details from ROBINSON & SONS LIMITED (NIKINI SALES DEPARTMENT), WHEAT BRIDGE MILLS, CHESTERFIELD.

BRITISH OXYGEN EQUIPMENT AND GASES . . .

USED EVERY DAY TO EASE PAIN AND SAVE LIVES



**“Please provide oxygen therapy set
with Polymasks - MS 500 48 cu. ft. oxygen”**

You might receive this prescription now that the new lightweight Single Unit Set for domiciliary oxygen therapy has been approved for use against E.C.10 orders. Developed by British Oxygen this equipment is robust, easy to operate, and is supplied with two disposable Polymask inhalers. This domiciliary oxygen therapy equipment is now an essential item in a chemist's stock.

For demonstration and full details of how to purchase or hire this equipment, please write to



THE BRITISH OXYGEN COMPANY LIMITED, Medical Department, Spencer House, 27 St. James's Place, London, S.W.1

New product in a new market!

BE IN AT THE LAUNCHING OF

Quadrin

First over-the-counter product for the relief of premenstrual tension and period pains

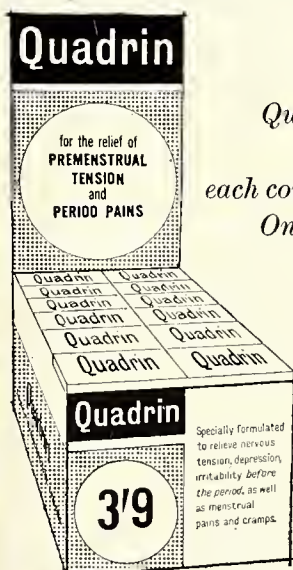
Until now, there has been no product available without prescription for the relief both of pain during menstruation, and the distressing symptoms experienced by many women during the premenstrual period.

Quadrin is specifically formulated for this purpose

Regular repeat purchases of Quadrin, guaranteed every month, will create a large and profitable new market. See that you get your share!

Big Magazine Advertising Campaign

Quadrin will be launched in May with a full-scale advertising campaign in all the leading women's magazines. And there is, in addition to the pack instruction leaflet, an explanatory booklet which will be sent to any woman who writes for it.



*Quadrin comes to you
in display outers
each containing 12 bottles.
Only 18 square inches
counter space,
and it gives you
41.73%
(13/3d) profit!*

RETAIL PRICE
3/9 per bottle of 18 tablets (inc. tax)

TOTAL INVESTMENT
Trade Price 25s 6d
Purchase Tax 6s 3d

YOUR PROFIT

PER DOZEN
s d

45 · 0

31 · 9

13 · 3

This represents 41.73% profit on investment

Don't be caught without Quadrin!

BURROWS LYHAM LIMITED · 197/215 LYHAM ROAD · LONDON S.W.2

The advertisement features a central illustration of a woman with short, styled hair, looking upwards and to the left. To her left is a vertical box of BU-TO hair remover, showing a woman in a dress and the product name. Below the woman's portrait is a horizontal box of BU-TO hair remover. The text 'Friday morning and Saturday night!' is written in a cursive font above the horizontal box. To the left of the horizontal box, the text 'that's oh so smooth' is written in a bold, sans-serif font, with a thick black arrow pointing to the right.

Friday morning and
.... Saturday night!

that's
oh so smooth

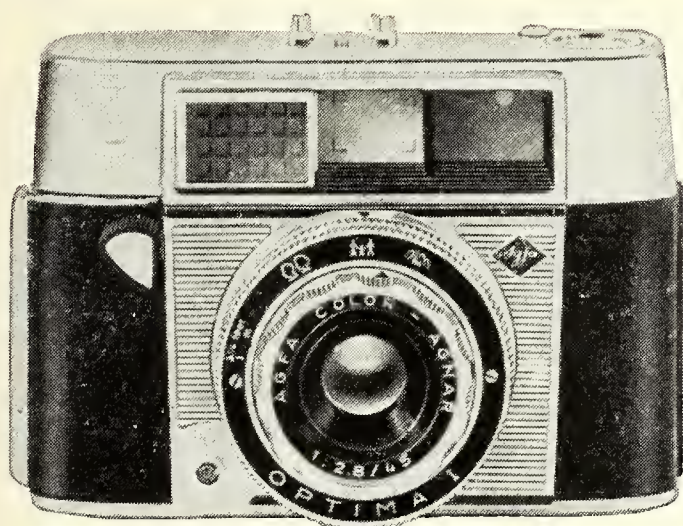
bu-to
ROSE SCENTED
HAIR
REMOVER

bu-to
ROSE SCENTED HAIR REMOVER

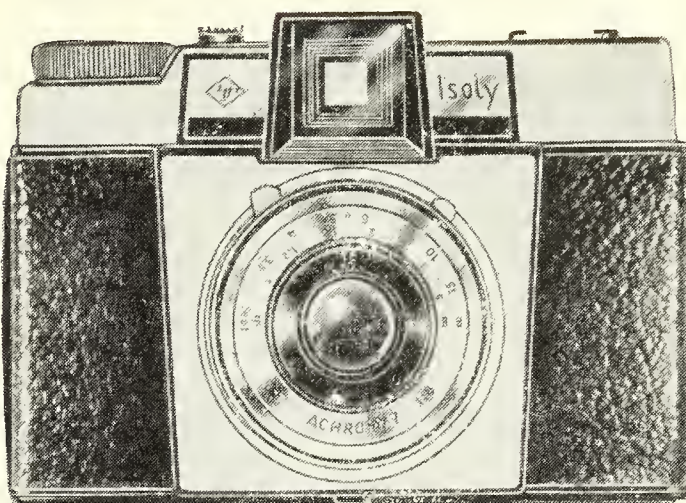
She is going to work on
Friday morning but she is
thinking of the dance on Saturday
night . . . she'll probably
"pop-in" for a tube of BU-TO
Friday lunch-time—please
don't let her down!

BIOMETICA LIMITED, BOREHAM WOOD, HERTFORDSHIRE

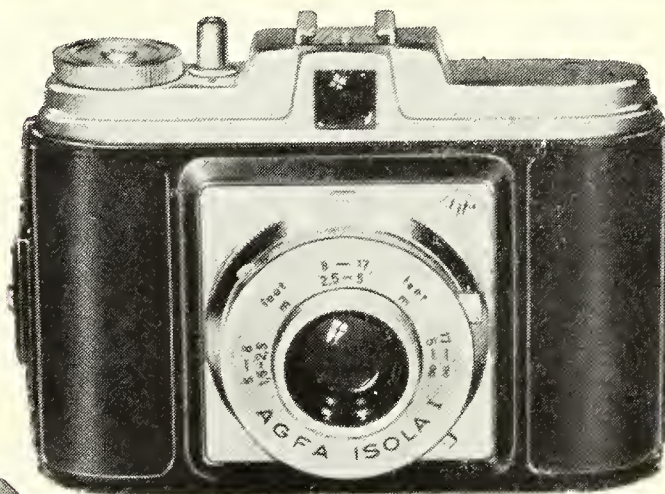




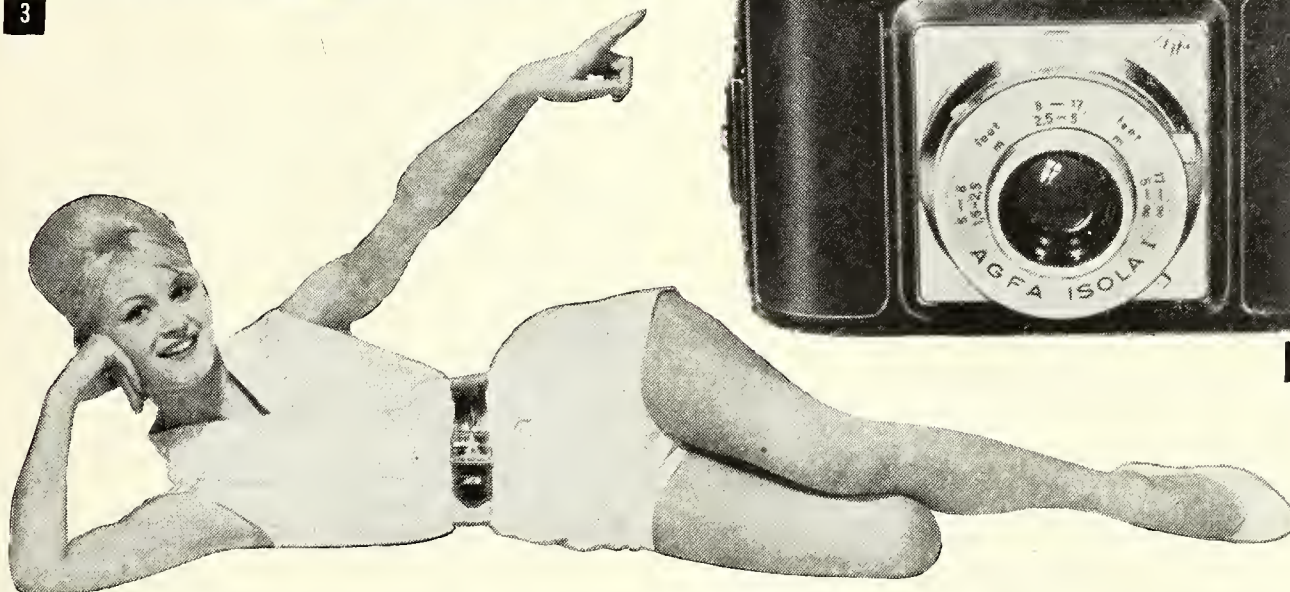
3



2



1



THE 'TAKINGS' ARE ALWAYS GOOD WITH



Sell the cameras that give the finest results in their price range—Agfa cameras. Your customers are sure to like the shots they take—and you'll appreciate your Agfa 'takings' too.

1 ISOLA 2½" x 2½" cameras with retractable lens mounts. **ISOLA I** Meniscus lens. 3 focusing positions from 5 ft. to infinity. Setting lever for two apertures. Built-in yellow filter **£4.15.0.**

ISOLA II Specially computed f6.3/75 mm Agfa Agnar lens. Singlo 2-speed shutter 1/30th, 1/100th and Bulb **£7.6.6.** Special Isola Ever-ready case for both models **£1.3.10.**

2 ISOLY cameras give SIXTEEN 4 x 4 cm exposures on popular 120 roll films!

ISOLY I Achromat f8 lens. Two stops, f8 and f11. Shutter—Bulb, 1/30th, 1/100th sec. **£5.18.6.**

ISOLY II Agfa Agnar f6.3/55 mm. Two stops, f6.3 and f11. Singlo shutter—Bulb, 1/30th, 1/100th sec. **£7.16.6.**

ISOLY III Agfa Color Apotar f3.9/60 mm lens. Lens stops from f3.9 to f22. Prontor shutter—Bulb, 1/30th, to 1/250th. Delayed Action release. **£11.15.6.**

Leather Ever-ready case for all models **£2.0.0.**

Plastic Ever-ready case for all models **£1.3.3.**

3 OPTIMA I Automagic single-action lever replaces all manual operations and calculations. Green/Red signals. f2.8 Agfa Color-Agnar lens. Prontor Lux shutter. "Zone" focusing. **£29.18.8.** **OPTIMA II** with exclusive 'high speed' Prontormotor shutter **£41.13.10.** **OPTIMA III** for Dawn to Dusk Automation **£50.14.4.** Leather Ever-ready case for all models **£3.10.6.**

SELL AGFA - AND BE SURE

AGFA LTD · 27 REGENT ST · LONDON SW1 · REGent 8581/4

*Registered Trade Mark of the Manufacturers, Agfa A.G., Leverkusen/Western Germany

Velouty

de DIXOR

POWDER CREAM

There is always a regular demand for this beauty preparation. Persistent National advertising is increasing its popularity and creating valuable sales which you can share. Display Velouty Powder Cream now.



Shades
IVORY NATURAL PEACH SUNGOLD
OCHRE APRICOT and RACHEL
 TUBES No. 2 No. 3
 TRADE 8/- doz. 13/2 doz. RETAIL 1/4 each 2/3 each
 JARS: TRADE 19/2 doz. RETAIL 3/3 each.

DIXOR

Overnight CREAM

FOR BEAUTY IN THE MORNING

During the hours of sleep Dixor Overnight Cream will work with nature to repair damage done to the delicate tissues of the skin during the daytime and help to restore the skin to vital radiant health.

TRADE 15/- DOZ.
 RETAIL 2/6 EACH.



DIXOR Limited ST. LEONARD'S RD
 MORTLAKE
 LONDON, S.W. 14

A NEW DISPLAY for

VULFIX

SHAVING BRUSHES

Each brush Guaranteed for 2 years

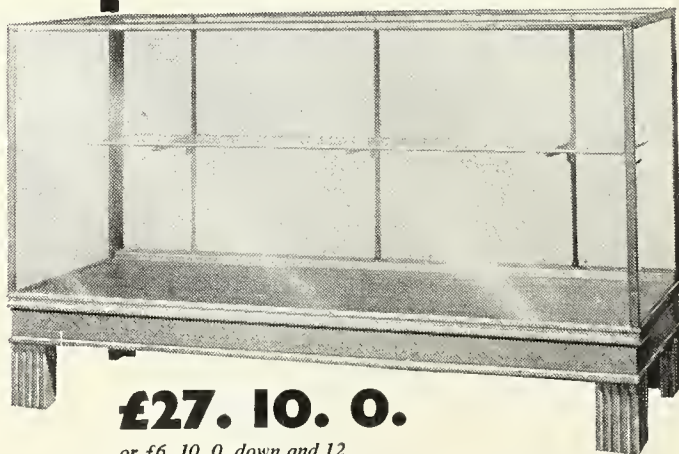


FREE with PARCEL No. 910 containing ...

4 pcs. No. 20 PURE BRISTLE BRUSH
 Each in window carton RETAIL PRICE **4/9** EACH
 4 pcs. No. 21 PURE BRISTLE BRUSH
 Each in acetate tube RETAIL PRICE **6/6** EACH
 4 pcs. No. 22 PURE BRISTLE BRUSH
 Each in acetate tube RETAIL PRICE **8/6** EACH
 W.S.P. **44/6** Plus P.T. RETURNS **79/-**

PROGRESS SHAVING BRUSH (VULFIX) LIMITED
MOTTRAM STREET, STOCKPORT, CHESHIRE. Tel. STO 2147
 London Office : 143 New Bond St., London, W.1. Tel. HYDe Park 3886-7

6 ft. DISPLAY COUNTER



£27. 10. 0.

or £6. 10. 0. down and 12
 monthly payments of £2.

Make the most of your displays with this handsome counter. Sliding glass doors and adjustable shelf. Light oak finish.

Dimensions . 72" long, 36" high (including 6" legs), 24" deep.

Delivered free by our own van to all areas
 Act now—'phone or write

THIRSK

EQUIPMENT COMPANY LIMITED, Dept. C.D., 741-743 Garratt Lane, London, S.W.17. Tel : WIMbledon 2291 (4 lines)

COLGATE HOLIDAY COMPETITION OFFERS BIG PRIZES FOR DISPLAYS

DISPLAY THIS

WIN THIS

A FREE HOLIDAY EVERY
YEAR OF YOUR LIFE!
OVER 1000 PRIZES!

A FREE
HOLIDAY
EVERY YEAR

ENTER
COLGATE'S
HOLIDAY
COMPETITION
NOW! GET YOUR
FREE ENTRY
FORM HERE!

TOP PRIZE OF

£250

5 OTHER PRIZES OF

£50

DISPLAYS DOUBLE YOUR MONEY

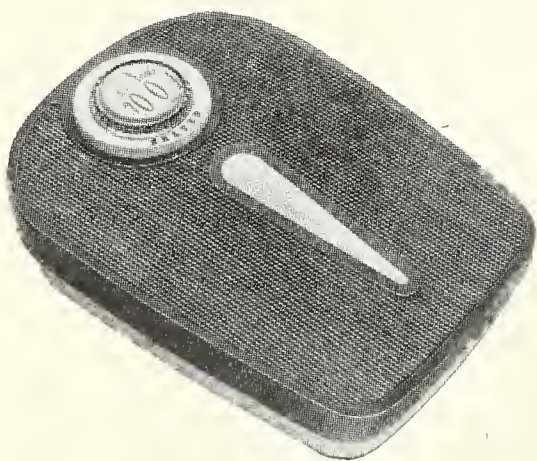
Top prize for the dealer supplying Colgate Dental Cream to the 1st Prize winner will be £125, with five other prizes of £25 for the dealers supplying Colgate Dental Cream to the five 2nd Prize winners. All these prizes to be doubled to £250 (1st Prize) and £50 (2nd Prize) if showcard is being displayed when the Holiday Competition representative calls.

BIG DISPLAYS FOR BIG SALES





The modern weigh is to sell a **MAYFAIR** every day



THE "MAYFAIR" PERSONAL WEIGHER No. 206 is a good looking, efficient, economically priced weighing machine. Available in various attractive colours—white, powder blue, April pink, spring green or pale primrose. It is the ideal machine for regular weighing in the privacy of one's own home. The "Mayfair" is being backed by regular advertising in the national Women's journals and T.V. STOCK and SELL the "Mayfair"—NOW!



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Geo. Salter & Co. Ltd., West Bromwich

REMEDY FOR ALOPECIA AREATA "... I WAS ASTOUNDED..."

"Tudor Rose",
28 Charnwood Street,
Sutton-in-Ashfield, Notts.
January 29th, 1961.

Dear Sir,

May I add my own and my friend's compliments regarding your Jochem's Hormone Preparation, particularly in the case of my cousin's wife. She was suffering drastically from Alopecia Areata. After several months of treatment at the hospital, she started to use Jochem's, and believe me, even I was astounded at the result.

Yours faithfully,
(signed) M.W. (Mrs.)

The original letter—and many others equally enthusiastic—may be seen at our offices.

PRICES

Under a doz. 9/8
(plus P.T.) per
bottle, dozen bot-
tles 110/- (plus
P.T.) To retail at
19/6 per bottle
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Here's another entirely unsolicited testimonial. Further proof that you can recommend Jochem's with complete confidence. The incredible record of success that this Dutch hair preparation has in revitalizing hair and stimulating new growth make it one of your most profitable lines. Contact your wholesaler, or write or telephone direct for further details.

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Wonderful Dutch
HAIR PREPARATION

Manufactured (under licence) by BEAUTISALES LTD., 35 Old Bond Street, London, W.1 Telephone: HYDe Park 2565/6

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Keep your

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SIZES 2, 3, 4, 5
now supplied in
RIGID BOXES
containing 1000
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SHELLTOX

with DIELDRIN is a *must*
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Dieldrin in SHELLTOX is the most persistent and powerful insecticide in general use. Sprayed on walls and other surfaces SHELLTOX kills crawling and settling insects for up to 3 months (unless washed off). When used as a 'knock-down' space spray it clears a room of flying insects immediately.

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SILVERFISH, CLOTHES MOTH,
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*Orders for developing and
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following :*

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Cricklewood, London, N.W.2.
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Napcolor (Northern Associated
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Laboratories, Rose Grove,
Ardwick, Manchester 12. (Tel.
Ardwick 3412).

Norfolk Colour Laboratories
(E. E. Swain Ltd.) 58 Westgate,
Hunstanton, Norfolk. (Tel.
Hunstanton 277).

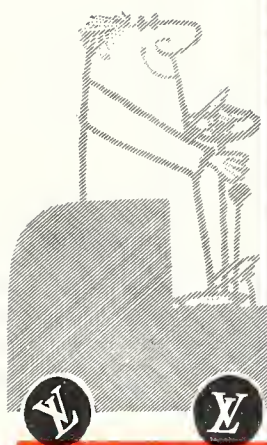
Rank-Tempo Laboratories Ltd.,
Cumberland Avenue, Park
Royal, London, N.W.10. (Tel.
ELGar 1161).

Hamilton Tait Ltd., Colour
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cuik, Midlothian. (Tel. Peni-
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QUIFF—Liquid Air Freshener in Puffer Bottle and Aerosol.
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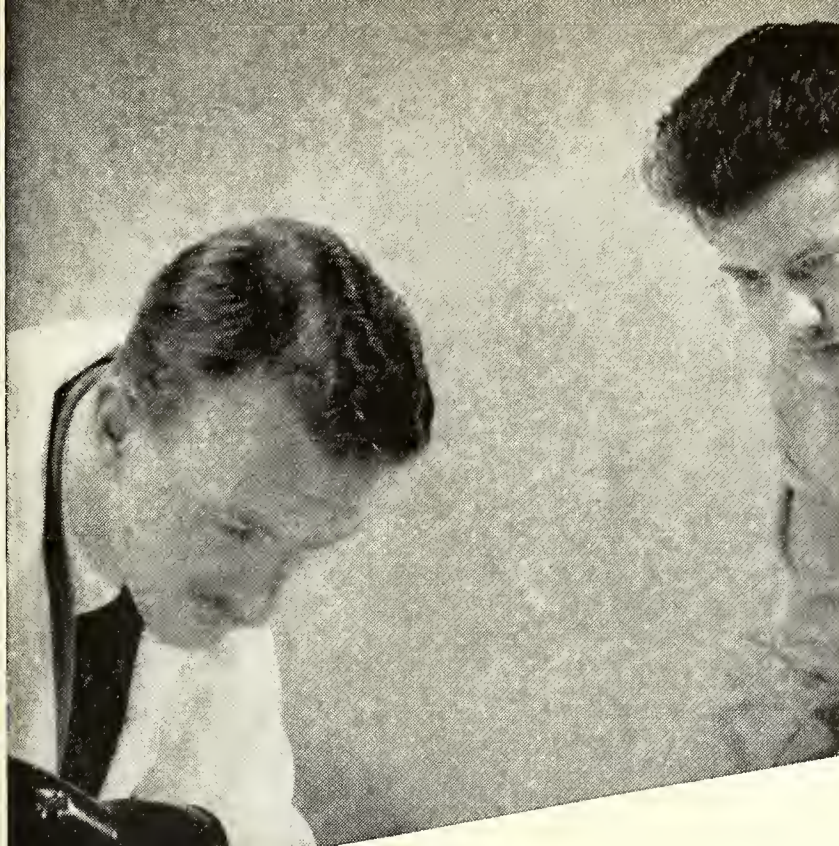


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New Hygiene Ltd., 266 Holloway Road, London, N.7

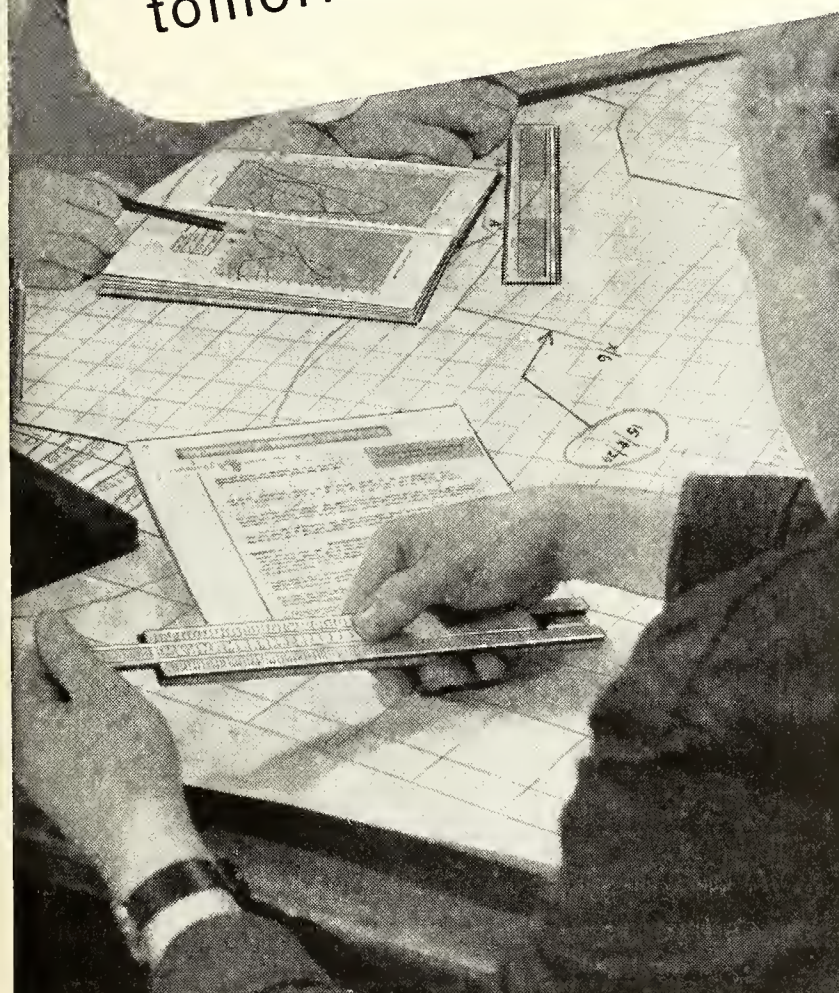
In the research laboratories of industry, chemists continue the search for new formulæ and new compounds to resolve their manufacturing problems.



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In various fields, and in liaison with industry, the Research Division of The Washington Chemical Company Ltd. is making significant advances in the production of new grades of magnesium chemicals for particular applications.

By drawing on the Company's century of experience, chemists are able to specify special grades of Pattinson's (Regd. Brand) magnesium carbonates and oxides—confident that all deliveries will maintain the same high standards of quality. From the laboratory through to production, Washington chemicals may be depended upon for absolute consistency.



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Telephone: Washington 3333

Telegrams: Chemical, Washington Station, County Durham

LONDON: Empire House, St. Martin's le Grand, London, E.C.1

Telephone: MONarch 6898

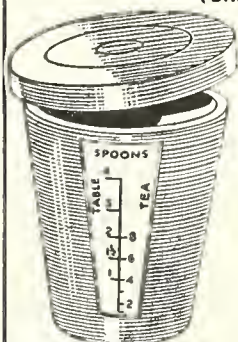
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**MEDICINE MEASURES****UNBREAKABLE—ACCURATE**

with or without close fitting lids
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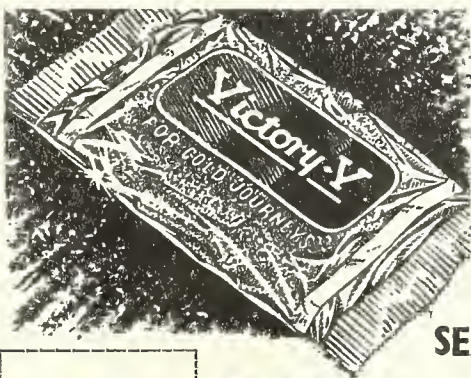
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**ATKINSON & BARKERS
INFANTS' PRESERVATIVE**

The Infants' Medicine
of 150 years' standing

For teething and digestive troubles

ROBERT BARKER & SON LTD
13 ALISTAIR STREET, MANCHESTER, 1



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The words SOLAZZI and LIQUORICE have become
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**London Club**

The *NEW* Hair Tonic Cream
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Only the best is good enough for your customers
and new LONDON CLUB hair tonic cream is for
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Clubland proved over many years is now avail-
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without the greasy look LONDON CLUB is dis-
creetly but richly perfumed and it is economical
in use. Especially good for thin and thinning hair
LONDON CLUB makes a little go a long way.

Why you MUST sell London Club

- ★ Economical in use.
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pliable but unbreakable.
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For full particulars, apply to your usual Wholesalers or to:

COLTMO LTD. 219 GRAND BUILDINGS,
TRAFALGAR SQUARE,
LONDON, W.C.2
Telephone: WHI 3705



Appointments—Continued**NEW SOUTHGATE GROUP
HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT
COMMITTEE****Chief Pharmacist (Category III)**

Applications are invited for the above post for Friern and Halliwick Hospitals (Psychiatric). Salary scale £970 to £1,290 p.a., plus London weighting. Full particulars, together with names of two referees, to the Group Secretary, Friern Hospital, New Southgate, London, N.11, within 10 days of the appearance of this advertisement. C 6441

**NEW CRAWLEY HOSPITAL
(STAGE I DEVELOPMENT)****Pharmacist**

required. The post offers the opportunity in an entirely new hospital which will be opening shortly. Whitley Council salary scale and conditions, £690 to £920 per annum, with additional allowance for higher qualifications; initial salary according to experience. Detailed applications stating age, qualifications and experience and naming two referees to Hospital Secretary, Crawley Hospital, Ifield Road, Crawley, Sussex, as soon as possible. C 6446

**ROUNDWAY HOSPITAL,
DEVIZES, WILTS****Assistant-in-Dispensing**

required. N.H.S. conditions. Commencing salary according to age—£175 p.a. at 16 years to £395 p.a. at 22 years and over, rising to a maximum of £535 p.a. (plus £50 p.a. for an approved qualification). Applications stating age and experience with names of two referees to the Group Secretary, Roundway Hospital, as soon as possible. C 3552

**SEAMEN'S GROUP,
DREADNOUGHT SEAMEN'S
HOSPITAL,
GREENWICH, S.E.10****Locum Pharmacist**

required from 17th July—5th August; 14th—26th August; 25th September—30th September. Weekly salary 18 guineas plus hourly rate 12/6 for two overtime sessions of two hours each week. C 555

AND

**ALBERT DOCK ORTHOPAEDIC
HOSPITAL, E.16****Locum Pharmacist**

required from 28th August—16th September. Weekly salary £20 9s. 6d. Apply, House Governor, Dreadnought Hospital, Greenwich, S.E.10. C 554

**SOUTHEND-ON-SEA HOSPITAL
MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE****Post-graduate Student**

required in the Pharmacies of the Hospitals in the Southend-on-Sea Group. Salary £460 per annum. The Hospitals are situated in pleasant surroundings and the post offers excellent opportunities for experience in all branches of pharmaceutical work including dispensing for in-patients and for patients from a busy Consultative Out-patient Department, manufacturing, sterilising, dressings and instruments. Students who contemplate sitting the Final exam. this year will be considered for appointment in September. Applications, stating age, particulars of education etc., with the names of two referees, should be sent to the Secretary, General Hospital, Southend-on-Sea, as soon as possible. C 6391

**ST. PETER'S, ST. PAUL'S AND
ST. PHILIP'S HOSPITALS****Chief Pharmacist**

The Board of Governors invite applications for the post of Chief Pharmacist for St. Peter's Hospital, Category I. Vacant 22nd April, 1961. Salary £815—£1,110 per annum, plus London weighting. Applications, stating age, qualifications and experience together with names of two referees to the House Governor, St. Peter's Hospital, Henrietta Street, London, W.C.2. C 6402

CLERK-TYPIST required for general duties in pharmaceutical department of the London Clinic. Salary according to age and experience. Apply to the Chief Pharmacist, 20 Devonshire Place, W.1. C 3561



Burroughs Wellcome & Co. invite applications from Pharmacists for a post in production at The Wellcome Chemical Works, Dartford.

Duties will include supervision of teams of girl operatives, as well as the manufacture of some pharmaceutical preparations. It would afford an opportunity for a recently qualified pharmacist wishing to enter industry.

Salary will be in accordance with qualification and experience.

Applications should be made, in writing, to the Personnel Manager, Wellcome Chemical Works, Dartford, Kent.

C 6436

SUNDRIES REPRESENTATIVE

Applications are invited from men, preferably resident in South West England or South Wales.

Experience in selling surgical and/or Toilet Sundries is essential. Lack of experience in one of these spheres need not deter applicants currently selling in the other.

Training will be given. Company car. Good pension scheme. Progressive post.

Replies, with full details of past experience, etc. to:

**Managing Director, Unichem Ltd., Broadwater Road,
London, S.W.17.**

C 6442

SUNDERLAND EDUCATION AUTHORITY**THE TECHNICAL COLLEGE**

Applications are invited for Research Studentships in Chemistry, Pharmacy and Pharmacology.

Candidates should hold a good degree or equivalent qualification. Undergraduates in their final year will be considered.

Appointments will be tenable from 1st September, 1961.

In the first instance, successful candidates will be appointed for two years and will be expected to work for higher degrees or Membership of the College of Technologists.

Further particulars and forms of application may be obtained from the Registrar, Technical College, Sunderland, Co. Durham. Completed applications should be sent to the undersigned. Canvassing will disqualify.

**W. THOMPSON,
Director of Education.**

Education Offices,
15 John Street,
Sunderland,
Co. Durham.

C 6434

EDUCATIONAL

LONDON COLLEGE OF
PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY
FOR WOMEN

7 Westbourne Park Road, W.2

Established 1892

The only College in S.E. England teaching exclusively for the Assistant-in-Dispensing Examination of the Society of Apothecaries. Enrolling now for six months' full-time course for Student Dispensers under 1956 Regulations. 82 per cent. Examination successes in 1960. C 404

SITUATIONS VACANT

RETAIL (HOME)

EXPERIENCED unqualified assistant required immediately for City pharmacy. Apply, W. G. A. Harries, 25 Cullum Street, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3. Tel.: MANsion House 9343. C 3564

HULL, qualified manager required for busy branch shop, good basic salary with commission on turnover, rent free flat with garden and car access available (away from business premises). Non-contributory pension scheme. Apply with full details to E. Butterwick, Chemist, Ltd., 627 Holderness Road, Hull. C 3529

LIVERPOOL SUBURBS: Pharmacist required as manager; permanent position; good supporting staff; normal hours; no rota duty; splendid opportunity for right man. Salary £25 per week. Holiday arrangements respected. Box C 3530.

LONDON, S.W. Assistant required for counter in good-class pharmacy. Some knowledge of dispensing an advantage. Box C 3567.

S.W.14. Young assistant wanted, some experience essential. Turner, 242 Upper Richmond Road. C 3566

PHARMACIST. A Relief Branch Manager Pharmacist required for a permanent position with the Society. Excellent conditions. Applications in writing stating full details of age, experience, salary required to the Personnel Manager, Co-operative, 110 Fratton Road, Portsmouth. C 3556

UNQUALIFIED dispensing assistant (male) required for good class family business. Pension, life assurance and hospital benefits. Apply giving full particulars, Directors, Taylor Brawn & Flood, Ltd., 71 High Street, Bedford. C 3560

SITUATIONS VACANT—GENERAL

LADY DISPENSER required for group practice of four doctors to assist present dispenser with dispensing and practice management. Good prospects and time off. Write Dr. T. E. Ormerod, 52 Linden Ave., Kettering, Northants. C 3533

WHOLESALE

A **YOUNG** rapidly expanding British pharmaceutical company requires additional medical representatives for Yorkshire and Bristol to introduce interesting new products to the medical and allied professions. Previous selling experience is not necessary. A background of pharmacy or medicine would be useful but is by no means essential. There is no age limit. Real sales ability and a willingness to work hard are the important factors. Apply Box C 3559.

MALE CLERK with knowledge of pharmaceuticals required by London Distributing House. Please write giving particulars of age, experience and salary required to Box C 6443.

MAN REQUIRED for pill coating, can be taught if necessary, also light duties. Hours 8.30 to 5 p.m. No Saturdays. Apply to George Eade, Ltd., 232 Goswell Road, E.C.1. C 557

SUNDERLAND EDUCATION AUTHORITY
THE TECHNICAL COLLEGE

Suitably qualified persons are invited to apply for the following posts in the Pharmacy Department:—

1. Senior Lecturer in Pharmaceutics.
2. Lecturer in Physiology or Pharmacology.
3. Assistant (Grade B) in Pharmaceutical Chemistry.

The successful candidates will be required to assist in teaching up to the standard of the Bachelor of Pharmacy Degree Examination.

All members of Staff are encouraged to undertake Research work for which adequate facilities are provided.

Salaries will be in accordance with the Burnham Scale:—

Senior Lecturers £1,550 to £1,750 p.a.

Lecturers £1,370 to £1,550 p.a.

Assistants (Grade B) £700 to £1,150 p.a.
(with appropriate allowances for training)

Previous teaching or industrial experience will be taken into account when fixing commencing salaries.

The successful candidates will be required to commence duties on 1st September, 1961.

Removal expenses, a temporary lodging allowance and a generous mortgage advance for home purchase will be granted in appropriate cases.

Further particulars and forms of application may be obtained from the Registrar, the Technical College, Sunderland, Co. Durham; and applications should reach the undersigned within fourteen days. Canvassing will disqualify.

W. Thompson, Director of Education,
Education Offices, 15 John Street, Sunderland, Co. Durham.
C 6428

PHARMACIST REQUIRED IN H.M. PRISON SERVICE

(Open to Men and Women registered Pharmacists)

Man or Woman aged 25 or over required for a Category III Post at H.M. PRISON, MANCHESTER

Salary scale £970-£1,290

Starting Pay above minimum in some cases or previous N.H.S. or Government Department experience. Additional allowance of £25 for higher qualifications. Five-day week. Post superannuable under N.H.S. superannuation scheme.

Apply Establishment Officer, Prison Commission, Horseferry House, (JB 436), Dean Ryle Street, London, S.W.1.

(Closing date: April 26, 1961)

C 6427

THE UNITED DRUG & CHEMICAL COMPANY LTD.
BALLINA and LIMERICK, IRELAND

having acquired additional property at Ballina, are in a position to allocate approximately 6,000 sq. feet of their detached premises suitable for manufacture, packing and distribution of approved lines for the Pharmaceutical trade. The Directors would be prepared to enter into an agreement to manufacture, pack and distribute products confined to the Trade, or, alternatively, to lease the premises. The Firm had already a well-established and widespread connection with the Retail Chemists of the Republic of Ireland.

C 3515

Situations Vacant—Continued**CHEMICAL MIXING DEPARTMENT**

We have a vacancy in London for a man experienced in the preparation of a variety of Chemical solutions. He should be prepared to take complete charge of the department and able to undertake some production control of a routine character.

Application in first instance to:

W. H. HOWSON, LTD.,
Speciality Chemists to the Printing
Trade,
Ring Road, Seacroft, Leeds, 14
C 3537

CONTROL CHEMIST

An exceptional opportunity occurs for a control chemist in a modern pharmaceutical organisation in the High Wycombe area. This appointment, created by expansion, is permanent and pensionable, with reward for energy and enthusiasm. Experience in modern physico-chemical analytical methods would be an advantage. Prospects and working conditions are excellent, and our own staff are aware of this advertisement. Written applications to Box C 3557.

MANUFACTURERS REQUIRE the services of an experienced Representative to call upon Chemists, Hardware Dealers, Ironmongers and Retail Departmental Stores in the following area: Leicester, Northamptonshire, Rutland, part Nottingham, part Derby and part Lincoln. The successful applicant will be between 35/45 years of age, resident centrally in the territory and be experienced in calling on both Wholesale and Retail outlets, preferably in the categories named above. Car owner essential. Remuneration is by Salary, Commission and Expenses. A car allowance is made and the position is superannuated. Reply in confidence giving full personal details to the Sales Manager. Box C 6417.

MALE PHARMACIST**PARKE, DAVIS & COMPANY**

An opportunity of an attractive career exists in the Medical Service Department for a male pharmacist, aged 25-30, preferably a graduate with a keen interest in pharmacology and therapeutics. Duties will include the handling of a wide range of technical queries and the compilation of medical literature on the Company's products. The successful candidate will later take part in the training of medical representatives. Salary will be commensurate with age, qualifications and experience and will be progressive. 5-day week. Superannuation Scheme. Staff Restaurant. Write in the first instance for an Application Form to:

Mr. A. L. Glover,
Personnel Manager,
Parke, Davis & Company,
Staines Road,
Hounslow,
Middlesex.

C 6444

ORDER CLERKS required for order and pricing work. Experience in the retail and wholesale chemist trade is preferable but suitable applicants will be accepted for training. Five-day week, Canteen, Sports Club, Pension and Profit Sharing schemes. Applications should state age, experience and present salary and be addressed to the Office Staff Manager, The British Drug Houses, Ltd., Graham Street, City Road, N.1. C 6440

**THE DISTILLERS COMPANY LIMITED****OVERSEAS MEDICAL REPRESENTATIVES**

The Distillers Company (Biochemicals) Limited, a subsidiary of The Distillers Company Limited, wish to appoint several Overseas Medical Representatives to operate in the following territories:

EAST AFRICA**WEST AFRICA**

The Company manufactures a wide range of antibiotics and pharmaceuticals which it sells in overseas markets through sole importers and distributors.

Candidates, aged between 30 and 40, should preferably be pharmacists, and previous experience as a Medical Representative, either at home or overseas, is essential.

An Overseas Representative is directly responsible for ensuring that the sole importers provide suitable distribution facilities throughout his territory for the Company's products, and he promotes their sale by establishing and maintaining close contacts with actual and potential users.

Successful applicants will receive training in the United Kingdom before taking up their overseas posts. Tours of duty vary according to territory. Generous home leave is granted on completion of a tour of duty.

Salary will be in accordance with qualifications and experience and a car is provided. The Company operates a non-contributory pension scheme.

Write:

STAFF MANAGER
THE DISTILLERS COMPANY LIMITED
21/22 BOLTON STREET
LONDON, W.1.

Quote Ref : 23/61 C.D.

C 6429

Are you a thoughtful salesman? Energetic—used to ten calls a day? With a feeling for Advertising and Sales Promotion? If so, you may be the kind of man we seek for our expanding Sales Force, in the London Area, selling high class display material of the most modern kind.

We are leaders in this field and are proud of the reputation for quality and service built up during thirty years of selling to both manufacturers and agencies.

Payment will be by above average salary and commission arranged according to age and experience. There will be a company car and a Pension Scheme is in operation. Brief written details in first instance to R. D. Swift at Leon Goodman Displays, Ltd., 10/12 Cork Street, London, W.1.

C 6431

RAIMES, CLARK & CO., LTD., have a vacancy for a Representative to call on retail pharmacists in Fife, Stirlingshire and West Lothian. Applicants must be keen, enterprising and have previous experience in wholesale, retail or as Representatives, and must be able to drive. Remuneration by salary and bonus with expenses allowance. Apply initially in writing to the Managing Director, Raimes, Clark & Co., Ltd., Wholesale Chemists, Smith's Place, Edinburgh, 6. C 3554

SUPERINTENDENT PHARMACIST required to take over pharmacy in Alnwick, Northumberland, specialising in veterinary products. The position would suit young selling chemist with an agricultural background or interests. Ability to enthusiastically impart product knowledge to non-technical sales staff essential. Contributory life assurance/pension scheme. Car provided. Applications to: Northern Farmers' Trading Association, Ltd., 12 Westmorland Road, Newcastle upon Tyne, 1. C 3553

The following appointments, of interest to those with initiative and ability, are offered by the U.K. subsidiary of a prominent American manufacturer of toilet and pharmaceutical preparations.

Production Manager

A capable, versatile man is required, to manage small factory and expand processing and packaging operations to Ethical pharmaceuticals. Production experience is essential, a technical qualification desirable. Probable age 25-35.

Quality Control

A young Pharmacist or Chemist is required, to take charge of quality control. The successful candidate may later be offered the opportunity to transfer to production work if desired.

Arrangements might be made for an exceptional young man or woman of intermediate standard to "understudy" the position and be promoted on qualification.

Both positions offer good salaries and the opportunity to advance with an expanding company. Reply in confidence to:

**The Managing Director, Prefested Products Ltd.,
Maple Cross, Rickmansworth, Herts.**

C 6435

**Do not
disappoint
your customers
—stock and display**

Askit

**Powders and tablets for the safe and
speedy relief of headaches, colds, chills,
rheumatic and nerve pains.**

EX ALL LEADING WHOLESALE HOUSES

Situations Vacant—Continued

SALES REPRESENTATIVE required for existing territory in Greater London area servicing retail pharmacies and doctors with drugs, galenicals, tablets, ethicals, etc. Remuneration will be by salary, and incentive bonus. Car provided and expenses paid. Full details in confidence should be sent to C.G.P., Willows Francis, Ltd., 73/75 Shacklewell Lane, Dalston, E.8. C 6439

TWO EXECUTIVE-LEVEL Sales Representatives required by progressive Company manufacturing pharmaceutical, veterinary and agricultural proprietaries to promote extensive wholesale distribution. Applicants must be personable, ambitious, of good appearance and capable of selling at top level to the pharmaceutical, agricultural merchant and hardware wholesale trades. Car provided, pension scheme and life assurance, good salary and expenses. Send detailed application giving full information in confidence, and small photograph, to Box C 3522.

YOUNG TRAVELLER required for well-known toilet preparation manufacturers. Must be mobile to go anywhere in the United Kingdom and be prepared to work hard. Apply giving full details of past experience, salary required to Box C 6430.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS WANTED all areas already calling on Chemists, Stores, Hardware Shops, etc., to sell on generous commission unique bath tablet, shaving cream, hair restorer, moth killer, flue cleaner, paints, polishes, etc. F. Hulse, Ltd., Woodlesford, Leeds. C 3563

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

SAVE TAX, limit your liability. Brand new limited companies available immediately. Ready to trade today. Cost: £20 (everything inclusive). Companies also formed to order: £10 10s. (excluding duty). Wildman & Battell, Ltd., 13 Well Court, E.C.4. CITY 2545. C 3551

ARGENTINA

British manufacturers of fine and heavy chemicals and pharmaceutical specialties interested in establishing or expanding their market in the Argentine, are invited to contact important Argentinian concern with capital, plant and technical resources. Director visiting London late April. Box C 6419.

MANUFACTURING, PACKAGING, SHIPPING

We offer a complete service for making and filling pastes, liquids, powders, tablets, ampoules, etc.; into tins, bottles, tubes or other packs. Our Laboratory provides qualified staff to control formulations. In addition our despatch and shipping departments can deal with the export of the completed product.

**Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., Ltd.,
274/6 Ilderton Road,
Peckham, London, S.E.15
New Cross 7144**

C 3496

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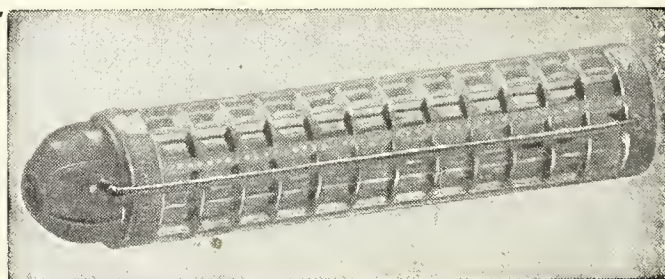
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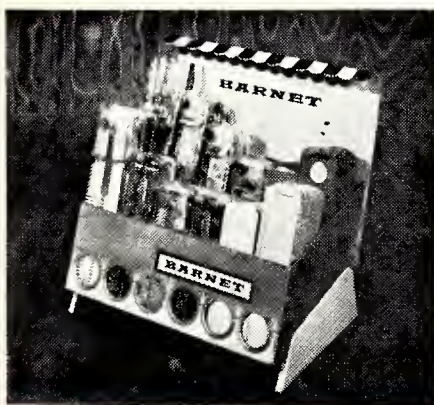
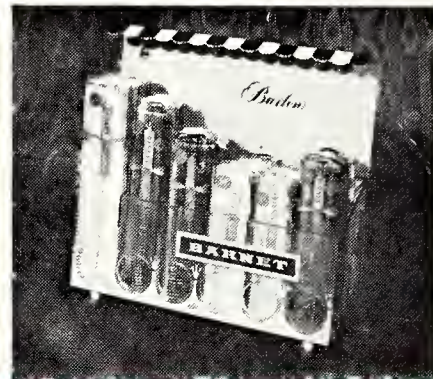
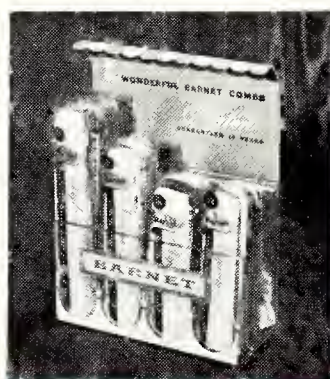


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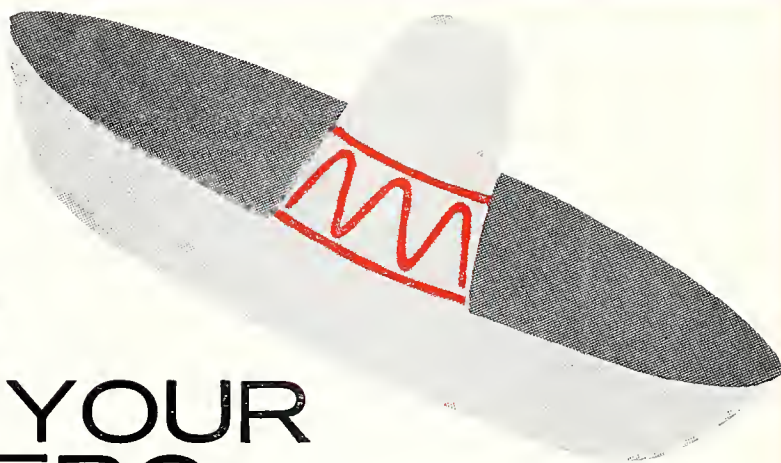


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